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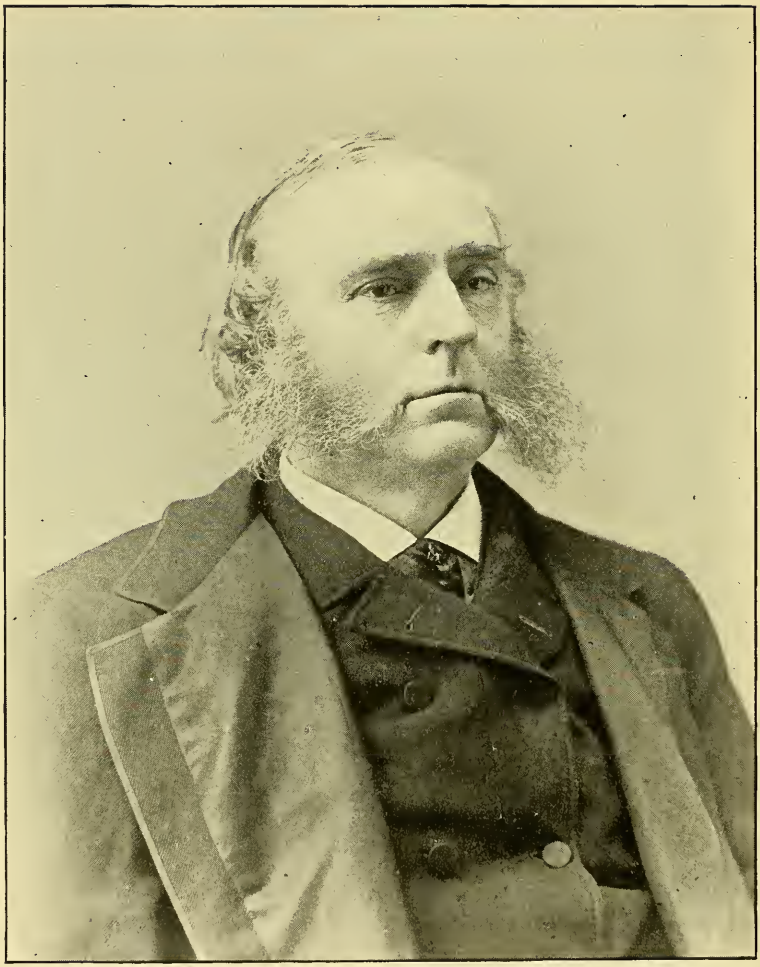

Roland G. Usher

A MEMORIAL SKETCH

OF

ROLAND GREENE USHER

1823-1895

BY HIS SON

EDWARD PRESTON USHER

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A GENEALOGY OF THE USHER FAMILY IN NEW ENGLAND FROM 1638 TO 1895

PRIVATELY PRINTED FOR THE FAMILY

1895

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ROLAND GREENE USHER.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY HISTORY OF HIS FAMILY IN NEW ENGLAND. —HIS ANCESTRY.

THE Usher family, in this country, was founded by two brothers, Hezekiah and Robert, who came to Massachusetts prior to 1638. Hezekiah became the more prominent. He was made freeman at Cambridge, as appears of record, March 14, 1638. His residence in Cambridge in 1642 was on the north-east corner of Dunster and Winthrop Streets, a few steps from what is now Harvard Square. On the records of the First Church in Cambridge it appears that in 1639, among the members in full standing, were Hezekiah Usher, Mistress Frances Usher, Mistress Elizabeth Usher, and Mistress Mary Usher. In 1645, he removed to Boston. He was a merchant, his energies running in many varied directions of trading enterprise. He was the first bookseller and publisher in English America. The first books published in

this country were printed for him. Many books exist bearing his imprint as publisher, running from 1652 to 1665. As late as 1664, he was the only bookseller in New England. He was agent for the English corporation for propagating the gospel in these parts, and superintended, during 1660 to 1663, the printing of the Bible in the Indian language. In September, 1661, the Commissioners, by formal vote, thanked him for providing material and furthering this printing of the Bible, and desired him to continue his good offices.

Hezekiah was one of the original founders of the Old South Church in 1669. He was Deputy or Representative for Billerica in the General Court during 1671, 1672, and 1673. He was Constable in 1651, and was one of the Selectmen in Boston from 1659 to 1676. In 1661, a committee of three was appointed by the General Court to raise money for the use of the Colony, "and what they do agree upon in relation thereto, this Court doth hereby confirm and allow, and orders the Treasurer to engage for the same." Hezekiah Usher was one of the three.

In 1664, he held the office of Ensign in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of which he had been a member since 1638. He was, indeed, one of the earliest members.

In 1665, a present of commodities to the value of five hundred pounds was ordered by the General Court to be got ready and sent to the King. Hezekiah Usher was a member of the committee appointed to carry out the scheme. This gift was to be an exhibit of the colonial commodities and products, designed to show the progress and enterprise of the people.

In 1673, he was requested, by vote of the General Court, to purchase, by his correspondent in England, five hundred new snap lances or firelock muskets for the use of the Colony.

He died May 14, 1676; his estate, appraised at sixteen thousand pounds, being said to be one of the largest that was passed through the Probate Courts in Boston during the seventeenth century. I find him repeatedly referred to as one of the chief merchants of his day. He lived on the northern side of what is now called State Street, and opposite what was then the market-place, but is now occupied by the Old State House.

Increase Mather, in his diary under date of May 14, 1676, said: "Mr. Usher died, a sad stroke to the town and country, God having blessed him with a good estate and a public spirit, willing to do good generally. He was very helpful at this time in lending money to carry on the war against the Indians. He was a special friend to ministers,

who weekly met at his house. Alas! that such men should be taken away when there is most need of them."

He had a son Hezekiah, who was born June 6, 1639. He joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1665. He married, in November, 1676, the widow of Leonard Hoar, President of Harvard College. The alliance was not happy, and in 1687 she left him and went to England, not returning until after his death. She was the daughter of John Lisle and Lady Alicia Lisle. Her father was one of the Regicides. Her mother was executed at Winchester by the infamous Jeffreys, September 2, 1685, in the "Bloody Circuit," after the Monmouth Rebellion. After Madam Usher, as she was termed, returned to Boston, she lived in style near Turn Again Alley, which is now Hamilton Place.

August 28, 1682, Mine Islands, near Dunstable (now called Nashua), were laid out to Hezekiah Usher, Jr. They were supposed to be rich in minerals. He seems to have been of a speculative turn, and to have imbibed the ideas then prevalent among the wealthier class as to the great mineral resources of New England.

"Mine Islands" were supposed to be an El Dorado. He worked the mines for a while, but finally had to give it up. These islands were

familiarly called "The Mines" for half a century. He did find lead and iron there in small quantities.

In May, 1685, Mason, the proprietor of New Hampshire, farmed out to Hezekiah Usher, Jr., and his heirs, all the mines and mineral ores within the limits of New Hampshire for the term of one thousand years, reserving to himself one-fourth of the royal ores and one-seventeenth of all the baser metals.

In 1685, Hezekiah was also hunting after mines at Deerfield in Massachusetts, as appears by the records.

In June, 1685, Hezekiah petitioned the General Court for a grant of one thousand acres of land near Miller's River, above Deerfield, "as help and encouragement in searching for to find out metals." This was conditionally granted.

In 1692, Hezekiah Usher, Jr., was accused of witchcraft, and ordered to be confined in the common prison; but the sentence was never carried out, for, it is said, that "on account of the goodness of his character, he was allowed to secrete himself in the house of a friend, and afterwards to escape till the madness of the times subsided."

It is gravely recorded that Hezekiah Usher, Jr., carried one spur at the funeral of Elder Thomas Leverett in 1678, which evidently was considered

as a mark of distinction. This Hezekiah died at Lynn, July 11, 1697. The Artillery Company came from Boston, and escorted his body thither for burial.

Another son of Hezekiah, Sen., was John, who was born February 17, 1648. His second wife was the daughter of Samuel Allen, Governor and one of the proprietors of New Hampshire.

John took up the book-publishing interests of his father, and there are many books bearing his imprint. In 1671, the General Court ordered an edition of the revised laws. John Usher undertook this on his own account, it having always hitherto been done at the expense of the Colony. This produced the first instance on this continent of the security of copyright by law. The right was granted May, 1672, and was further secured in May, 1673. It was to last for seven years.

John Dunton, an Englishman who resided some time in Boston, and published a book about its condition in 1686, thus referred to John Usher: "This trader makes the best figure in Boston. He is very rich, adventures much to sea, but has got his estate by book-selling." Dunton says that John Usher was then considered to be worth twenty thousand pounds.

He joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1673, being the same year that he

was admitted as freeman, on May 7th. He afterwards became colonel.

In 1676, he was appointed by the General Court one of the committee "for ye army for auditing of ye soldiers' debentures." He was also, in 1679, after a great fire in Boston, made in town meeting one of a committee to consider the subject of safety from fire and the prevention of fires. He was in 1683 appointed by the General Court as Quartermaster of "ye troope of horse."

He was employed by Massachusetts to negotiate with the heirs of Sir Ferdinand Gorges for the purchase of the Province of Maine. King Charles the Second was intending to purchase this as an endowment for the Duke of Monmouth, and was in treaty for it at the time.

Notwithstanding this, John Usher successfully played his part, and the land was deeded to him May 6, 1677. The grantors "covenanted that the said Usher should stand seized of an absolute, perfect, and independent estate of and in the said County Palatine." He paid twelve hundred and fifty pounds therefor.

In May, 1686, he became one of the Councillors of Joseph Dudley, who then assumed the office of President of New England under special commission. This lasted only until December 20, 1686, when Sir Edmund Andros appeared as Governor

of New England, continuing as such until April, 1689, when deposed by revolutionary proceedings on the part of the people. Under this Andros administration John Usher was one of the Councillors, and was also Judge of the Court of Pleas and Sessions and Treasurer and Receiver-General. This made him very unpopular in Boston. It probably rendered it expedient for him to leave Massachusetts, for we find that he went to New Hampshire, where he was Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief from 1692 until 1698, and also from 1702 until 1715. He exercised his power in an arbitrary manner not satisfactory to the people, being pompous and overbearing.

In 1715, he returned to Massachusetts and occupied his large estate at Medford, where he died September 25, 1726. His widow sold this estate, which embraced over five hundred acres, to Colonel Royal, December 26, 1732, for ten thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. In August, 1723, he entertained a party of sixty Mohawk Indians, who made a visit to Boston.

Robert Usher, the brother of Hezekiah, soon went to the Connecticut Colony. He was admitted freeman at New Haven, July 1, 1644. He removed to Stamford, where he resided until his death. He was the executor of the will of Jeremy Jaggers, a very prominent man, who left an estate of four

hundred and seventy-two pounds, which was then regarded as very large. Robert married the widow of Jaggers, May 13, 1659.

Robert was Constable in 1662, Representative in 1665 and 1667, and Selectman in 1668. He died October, 1669, leaving a good estate. In his will he desired his brother Hezekiah to bring up his two children, Robert and Elizabeth. Now, Hezekiah was one of the original proprietors of Dunstable in New Hampshire (now called Nashua), and it was in this place that the family of Robert reappears after we lose sight of it at Stamford.

Among the first settlers of Dunstable we find this son Robert Usher[2] and Jonathan Tyng, who married Sarah Usher, daughter of Hezekiah,[1] her son William, born in April, 1679, being the first person whose birth was recorded at Dunstable. We also find John Sollendine, who married Elizabeth, the sister of Robert Usher,[2] this being the first marriage recorded in Dunstable. We also find John Blanchard, whose daughter Sarah became the wife of Robert Usher.[2] Sollendine was the designer and builder of the first church erected, and also of the first bridge. Hezekiah Usher, Jr., was also there engaged in his mining enterprises.

I have added in an appendix such genealogical facts as can be gathered with regard to the family.

CHAPTER II.

HIS RECORD AS A PRIVATE CITIZEN.

ROLAND GREENE USHER was born in Medford, Mass., January 6, 1823, and continued to live there until he was ten years of age, when he removed to Lynn along with his brother James, who was then nineteen years of age, and his brother Leonard, who was then sixteen. These boys turned their steps to Lynn, seeking an opportunity to earn a living. James, of course, was the leader, and he established a small bakery, in running which he was assisted by the others. Without any capital or experience or knowledge of the world, they here, in the humblest way, began to support themselves. Roland was given some chances at school, but his education was extremely slight, so far as the schoolroom was concerned. On the abandonment of this bakery enterprise, some years later, Roland was sent to Londonderry, N.H., where for a couple of years he lived with his sister Lydia.

Returning to Lynn, he learned the morocco-dresser's trade, as an apprentice to Mr. John Lovejoy. He worked at this for seven years.

His health was very poor. Tall, slender, and delicate, he was considered as having very little chance to live more than a few years.

On June 5, 1844, he married Caroline M. Mudge. To this event, in all probability, he really owed his subsequent restoration to health and strength, which then continued unimpaired for fifty years. The improvement in all his surroundings, her constant watchfulness day by day over his health, the better and more nourishing diet, the more delicately prepared food, the sheltering protection of a quiet little home, the ministrations of a loving wife, — these, doubtless, were his salvation. It was his own opinion that if he had not married when he did, and had not secured the devoted and helpful wife that my mother proved to be to him, he would not have lived to be twenty-four years of age.

When he married, and had furnished his few rooms on Church Street, and laid in his stock of provisions, he was just one hundred and fifty dollars in debt. There was, it may be said, not much worldly prudence in this step. He was but twenty-one years of age, without any money and without any assured source of income, with poor health, and in debt. There were, however, faith and hope and love. There were, too, in him an integrity, sincerity, and earnestness of purpose which won

the respect and confidence of others. This was all his capital, all his stock in trade; but it proved to be sufficient for him and for his for half a century.

His wife, Caroline Matilda Mudge, was born in Lynn, December 22, 1821. She was the daughter of Daniel Lee Mudge. Her descent is from (1) Thomas Mudge, who came to this country from England about 1650, and settled at Malden. He was born in 1624. Thomas had a son, (2) John, who was born at Malden in 1654, and died October 29, 1733. He married Ruth Burditt, who was born in 1666, and died October 17, 1733. He was a farmer and tanner, and was a soldier in King Philip's war. He had a son, (3) John, who was also a farmer, being born in Malden, November 21, 1686. He died November 26, 1762, his wife dying December 1st of the same year. He had a son, (4) John, who was born in Malden, December 30, 1713, and who was also a farmer. He moved to Lynnfield in 1748, where he died November 26, 1762, leaving a son, (5) Enoch, who was born in Lynnfield, August 1, 1754. He was a farmer and shoe manufacturer, was one of the earliest Methodists, and was a soldier in the Revolution, being at the Concord fight and at Ticonderoga. He died at Lynn, January 30, 1832. He married Lydia Ingalls, January 6, 1773. She

was the daughter of John and Abigail Ingalls, was born May 22, 1756, and died April 25, 1833. She was the granddaughter of Edmund Ingalls, one of the first settlers in Lynn, he having come there in 1629. Enoch had a son, (6) Daniel Lee, who was born October 1, 1793, and died December 3, 1872. He married Mary Barry, June 4, 1815. She was the daughter of Joseph and Mary Barry, was born August 14, 1795, and died September 21, 1831. Daniel Lee Mudge was a shoe manufacturer, and at one time had a good deal of property, and did a very large business. He built, in 1820, for his residence the first brick dwelling-house ever erected in Lynn. It was on the corner of North Common and Baker Streets, and is still standing.

In 1847, my father went into business on his own account as a retail dealer in ready-made clothing. At that time this was considered a novel undertaking, his store being one of the first of its kind in Lynn. To be exact, it was the second store where such goods were offered for sale, but the first store exclusively devoted to that branch of trade. This start was made, of course, in a small way, and on borrowed capital; but his patience and close attention to his business brought success, and in 1861 he was possessed of a modest competency. The breaking-out of the war ended

his career as a business man. He never thereafter returned to the store or to commercial affairs.

In his earlier years he was much interested in Freemasonry and the order of Odd Fellows. He was initiated as a member of Siloam Lodge of Odd Fellows in Boston, February 22, 1844, and joined Bay State Lodge in Lynn on the evening of its institution. Of this latter Lodge he was, March 5, 1844, elected Conductor, and on October 4th of the same year he was elected Treasurer. On January 12, 1847, he was elected Vice Grand, and on July 6th of the same year, Noble Grand. When the corner-stone of Odd Fellows' Hall in Lynn was laid, June 12, 1871, he was Chief Marshal, the event being celebrated with much parade and rejoicing.

His Masonic record is as follows: in Mount Carmel Lodge, in Lynn, he was passed May 12, 1856, was raised October 27, 1856, and elected to membership April 5, 1858. In Sutton Royal Arch Chapter he received the Mark, Past, and Most Excellent Degrees on November 25, 1865, and the Royal Arch Degree, January 25, 1866. In the Olivet Commandery he received the Red Cross Degree, December 2, 1874, and the Temple and Malta on February 3, 1875.

He was always much interested in good music, and in March, 1869, became President of the Lynn

Chorus Class, formed to take part in the Peace Jubilee of that year. This led, in October, 1869, to the permanent organization of the Lynn Choral Union, of which he was then elected President, being re-elected in 1870 and 1871. He was passionately fond of all oratorio and choral music.

In 1868, he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated General Grant for the Presidency.

My father visited Europe twice. In 1875, he made a short trip, leaving home June 23d, and returning on August 25th. In July, 1879, at the close of his term as United States Marshal, he went abroad with my mother and sister, returning with them in August, 1880. No single incident in his life gave him such pleasure and satisfaction as he derived from these excursions in other lands.

It was during his absence on his second trip to Europe that the corner-stone of St. Stephen's Memorial Church in Lynn was laid in May, 1880. There was always in him a vein of sentiment, and this led him to conceive the idea of having the Parish of St. Margaret in Lynn, England, send a stone taken from their very ancient structure to be inserted into one of the walls of the new St. Stephen's Church. This stone, it seemed to him, would speak from the remote past, and be a

reminder of the antiquity of that historic church to whose service the new edifice was consecrated. It would be a stone quarried, fashioned, and built into St. Margaret's three centuries and a half before the discovery of America. It would be a church relic antedating *Magna Charta*. It would come three thousand miles as a symbol of the unity existing between the oldest parish church edifice in Old England and the most recent parish church edifice of New England.

With this in mind, he visited the ancient English borough of Lynn Regis, was cordially received, and secured the relic he desired. When this reached St. Stephen's, it was formally received. Many excellent speeches were made, and all seemed to enter fully into the spirit of the occasion. The stone was set in the church porch. On this occasion my father said: —

"St. Margaret's Church, in King's Lynn, is, as you are aware, the oldest parish church now standing in England. It is a magnificent old edifice, running back in its history to the beginning of the twelfth century. Through all these years, through the successive seed-time and harvest of nearly eight hundred seasons, the old church has stood as a place for worship for the people of King's Lynn. A block of stone out of that old church, hewn, fashioned, and placed there by

the hands of Lynn men, at the time when Lynn rivalled London in its commercial importance and the amount paid into the royal exchequer, a block of stone out of the oldest parish church building in England, is sent by that church to be placed in the new St. Stephen's Memorial Church in our own good city.

"It comes as the expression of the interest and good-will of the people of St. Margaret's, as a link to connect our Lynn with old King's Lynn in England. I believe in the use of all such means to excite and keep alive kindly feelings and interest between England and America, and, with that thought in my mind, I assure you, I was very happy to be the bearer of this offering. You are building this memorial church with such solidity and architectural skill as to justify us in hoping that it may rival, in future age and endurance, the old church from whose people comes this memorial.

"It is fitting and suggestive, therefore, that this stone, bespeaking the antiquity and stability of the old church of St. Margaret's, should be here before us, to recall to our minds the lesson of permanence and usefulness taught by the contemplation of such a venerable edifice, which to-day answers for all the purposes of public worship as it has for nearly eight hundred years. We cannot fail, as our eyes

read the words of this inscription, to desire and pray that the record for the ages to come of St. Stephen's Memorial Church may be for usefulness and influence equal to that of St. Margaret's."

The following resolutions were passed: —

Resolved, That the thanks of the Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. Stephen's Parish be, and hereby are, extended to Colonel R. G. Usher for the interest manifested by him, in his recent visit to Europe, in aiding to obtain, and safely conveying to this place, the stone from St. Margaret's Church, Lynn Regis, England, and that we congratulate him and his family on their safe return.

He was afterwards a Warden of this church for four years, from Easter, 1890, until Easter, 1894, when he declined re-election because of the state of his health. He was delegate to the Diocesan Convention in 1889 and 1890.

His earlier religious associations were with the Methodists, he having been for many years a member of the Lynn Common Methodist Church.

CHAPTER III.

HIS RECORD IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ON the 17th of April, 1861, my father left for Washington with the "Eighth" Regiment, being on the staff as Paymaster. On June 1st of that year he received from President Lincoln a commission as Paymaster in the regular army, with the rank of Major. In this capacity he served until the close of the war, being mustered out February 15, 1866, when he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel.

This was the most trying and anxious period of his life. The responsibilities were great; the duties were arduous; while the dangers surrounding such an officer, amid the excitement and confusion of army life, were very considerable. The difficulty of transporting with safety several millions of dollars, all in small bills, the complexity surrounding all the accounts, the voluminous orders received every week from the department at Washington relative to rates of pay, allowances, commutations, formalities of payments and receipts, and other technical features of the accounts, rendered the position one that

taxed him to the utmost. He was under constant tension.

He was appointed Paymaster-in-Chief of the famous Department of the Gulf, entering New Orleans with General Butler, and remaining with him through all his remarkable administration of that city. He was also made Paymaster-in-Chief of the Department of Annapolis, and later of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. He thus had all the time the supervision and direction of from twenty to thirty paymasters, which required rare executive ability, coupled with tact and sound judgment. This was his period of mental development and discipline. It was his education. When he returned to Lynn, in 1865, he was intellectually a new man, strengthened and cultivated by four years of daily contact with capable men. The army was his college, and from it he graduated *cum laude*. He had thereafter the instincts and the outward bearing of an educated man. This he never took from books, but from contact with men who were educated. He was never a great reader of books, but he was a great absorber of ideas from men who had read books. This was always his marked characteristic.

It seems a singular fact, but it is strictly true, that his first intimate contact with cultivated and bookish men was when he entered the army; and

it was his good fortune, during the four years of his service, to so live with them that their mental possessions became, in a certain sense, largely his.

His acquaintance and intimacy with General Butler began in April, 1861, and continued through the war. This, from the first, was an intimacy of an unusual character. They soon became confidential friends, and remained such for life. For at least two years of his army service he was constantly relied upon by General Butler as a man of sound opinion and good judgment. This was chiefly at New Orleans and Fortress Monroe. He was called into counsel on matters of grave importance, and his anxiety to be of service added much to the cares which naturally belonged to his official position.

He also came into very cordial relations with Admiral Farragut. At one time the Admiral called on him and asked him to lend two hundred thousand dollars, to be used in paying the sailors. Of course, my father had no legal right to do this, and he naturally declined. He had nearly a million of dollars in his possession, but it was in his hands to pay the soldiers, and for no other purpose. The Admiral declared that the safety of the whole enterprise in the Gulf depended on his immediately getting this money

so as to appease the sailors, who had not been paid for a long period. He declared his fear of a mutiny if their claims were not met at once. "Besides," he said, "the sailors know you are here. They believe you have funds, but do not know how much. If they knew you had what I know you have got, I do not think that I could guarantee you the safety of yourself and your funds. I throw upon you the responsibility of this matter as the only government official having funds to whom I can apply for help." My father decided to accept the grave responsibility, and passed over two hundred thousand dollars on Farragut's individual receipt, which legally was worthless as a voucher. The Admiral remarked, as he signed it, "There, Major, I sign that receipt for two hundred thousand dollars, and I would sign it for a million dollars, but I would not sign it for five thousand dollars. The government knows that I cannot pay two hundred thousand dollars, and it would never try to make me do it; but if it were five thousand dollars, they might try it on."

This money, it was stipulated, should go to the men, and not to the officers in any part. The affair was afterwards duly ratified at Washington; but it was, nevertheless, an act that required courage at the time.

The following letter will serve to show how his record was regarded by his official superiors: —

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
War Department,
Washington, February 14, 1871.

Major-General B. F. Butler.

My Dear Sir, — In reply to your request for a letter from this office, indicating the official record of Colonel R. G. Usher during the time he served as an officer of this department, it affords me pleasure to respond, because from an intimate personal knowledge in his case I am able to bear emphatic testimony to the value and excellence of his services.

Colonel Usher was appointed a Paymaster at the beginning of the war, in 1861. He served through the entire war, and retired to civil life on his own application for discharge, February 16, 1866.

That he was an active and faithful officer is well attested by the records of the department; but that he was more, — an energetic, intelligent, and reliable officer in positions of unusual responsibility, — I can, of my personal knowledge, certify.

During his term of service he disbursed upwards of thirty-one and a half millions of the public money, promptly, faithfully, and satisfactorily accounting for every dollar intrusted to his charge.

His conduct and bearing won the confidence and esteem of this office, and caused me to regret that his own interests and inclinations were averse to a permanent continuance in this department.

Very respectfully,

B. W. BRICE,
Paymaster-General.

On March 3, 1871, my father was appointed, by President Grant, Marshal of the United States for the District of Massachusetts. On the expiration of his term, in 1875, he was reappointed. He thus held this office for eight years, from 1871 to 1879. He had the pleasure of knowing that his reappointment was in part due to very cordial letters in commendation of his administration of the office sent to the Department of Justice by Justice Clifford of the Supreme Court, Judge Shepley of the Circuit Court, and Judge Lowell of the District Court.

CHAPTER IV.

HIS RECORD IN THE SERVICE OF THE CITY OF LYNN.

MY father was a member of the Common Council of Lynn in the years 1852 and 1853, and a member of the Board of Aldermen during 1859 and 1860.

In this latter capacity he did much to overcome the prejudice that then existed against the introduction of street-cars, which ran for the first time in Lynn in November of 1860.

In February, 1860, began the great shoemakers' strike. This was the great sensation of that decade in Lynn, and, indeed, attracted much attention throughout the country. It was without any precedent in that community. It was marked by great excitement, and aroused fears that were really groundless. Day after day bands of workmen paraded the streets with music and banners, and March 16th a procession of some five thousand shoe operatives paraded, forming, as they marched in close order, a line of a half-mile in extent. The most seditious and impassioned speeches were made by a few of the leaders.

By the illness of the Mayor the duties of that office, through all this period, fell upon my father's shoulders; and it was then, for the first time as acting Mayor, that he displayed that tact, firmness, and good sound sense that was afterwards shown on so many occasions. This was his first critical test, and the manner in which he bore himself won the commendation of men of all shades of opinion outside of the most bitter and partisan leaders.

On his return from the war, he was elected Mayor, and held that position for the years 1866, 1867, and 1868. This was the period of transition in the history of the city. The old Lynn, with its village and town ideas and traditions, seemed to disappear. The new Lynn appeared, and grew into shape and comeliness with surprising rapidity and steadiness.

In 1861, the total valuation of the city was $9,232,708. This remained stationary until 1865, when it rose to $10,819,006. The first year of his administration it rose to $14,745,563, the next year to $15,335,967, and the following year to $16,111,799, an increase of about fifty per cent. between the day he accepted his office and the day he laid down its cares. Nothing like this relative increase has been seen in the history of the city. The number of persons liable to pay

a poll tax rose from 3,983 in 1865 to 6,048 in 1868, an increase of fifty per cent.

In 1865, the city expenditures were $263,783. The new era then began. In 1866, the expenditures were $360,327; the next year, $453,107; but in the following year, with commendable caution, were brought back to $369,176.

This new policy was not inaugurated without a vast amount of doubt and fear and criticism on the part of timid citizens. The good judgment used in the expenditure did much to remove these doubts and fears, and the results thirty years later have fully justified his conception of the new and coming Lynn. This is shown by the fact that, by a steady and continuous growth, the valuation of Lynn increased each year, until, in 1893, it was $49,969,309.

During his administration the present City Hall was built and dedicated. From the use of a small building worth but a few thousand dollars, the city leaped to a beautiful and picturesque structure, costing more than three hundred thousand dollars. This single thing changed all existing standards in Lynn. For the first time, in connection with this enterprise, the idea of a sinking fund was introduced into the city finances.

A complete system of sewerage was planned, and vigorous work begun during his administration. The police force was entirely reorganized.

For the city of Lynn my father had a peculiar pride and affection. He loved the very streets with all their familiar scenes recalling the changes of half a century, all of which he had personally witnessed. He always had an abiding faith in its future growth and prosperity.

In 1887, on the seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Lynn Light Infantry, he said, in the course of his speech at the banquet: —

"At the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Company, in 1912, you will have become the veterans of the occasion. You will then march where we have marched to-day, and will then in turn hand over your trust to the new blood and fresh life that will then have taken up the active part of the work. You will find old Lynn here, and, as I believe, prosperous and progressive as ever, teeming with industry, and the home of more than seventy-five thousand thrifty and enterprising people. You will, however, find croakers all along the way. We have had them for forty years past, and during the whole time they have been telling us with a deep and long-drawn sigh, and with great solemnity of countenance, that poor old Lynn has seen its best days. Yet, Mr. Commander, all the while Lynn has been improving in education, general intelligence, enterprise, energy, skill, and wealth. This croak-

ing about the future of Lynn has become stale and unprofitable. Despite all that can be said, Lynn will thrive. The next generation will see a development greater than we have seen; and you, young men, will hand down to your children a fairer city than you received from your fathers."

He disclosed the same feeling of pride and faith on a similar occasion in 1878, on the sixty-sixth anniversary of the Infantry. In the course of his remarks he then said: —

"And as for old Lynn, she never looked better. I believe that each one of us, while marching through her streets to-day, felt a thrill of satisfaction and pride as we saw around us evidences of the solid basis upon which prosperity, in the long run, depends. No one, I think, failed to observe the marks of a thrifty, enterprising, progressive, industrious people; and all easily realize how these qualities have been necessary for the growth of such a city. The streets, with their beautiful trees, fine dwellings, churches, factories, and public buildings, are, as we veterans know, the result of a laborious and prudent past. These things are not given to men except as they have earned them by patient, persevering toil, by skilful planning, by activity of mind, by harmonious co-operation, to further the common purpose of all.

"I think we may draw from this the happiest inferences as to the future well-being of Lynn, and I can but look forward and see the prosperous city of the future. I can see, as my mind runs back to the past, how the streets of *old* Lynn appeared when, as a youth of sixteen, I carried a musket and followed the tap of the drum as a member of the Infantry under that gallant commander, Colonel Munroe.

"The same qualities in its citizens that have caused the wonderful development during the last forty years will give the city a like honorable record, I believe, in the years that lie before us."

CHAPTER V.

HIS RECORD IN THE SERVICE OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

MY father joined the Lynn Light Infantry in 1839. He was always a great enthusiast over everything connected with military life. He rose to the rank of First Lieutenant on May 21, 1852, and became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Regiment, April 2, 1855, holding that commission until April 8, 1857. Upon the reorganization of the militia, in 1866, he was appointed a member of the Staff of Major-General B. F. Butler, commanding, and held that position until 1876.

He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1856, but did not get much recognition in the organization, being appointed as member of only one committee, and that the relatively unimportant one "on the militia." His day had not yet come.

In 1868, he was a member of Governor Bullock's Executive Council, and was appointed to three committees; viz., (*a*) on Pardons; (*b*) on Harbors, Railroads, and Bridges; (*c*) on Military Affairs.

In 1869, he was a member of Governor Claflin's Executive Council, and was appointed on four committees; viz., (*a*) on Pardons; (*b*) on Harbors, Railroads, and Bridges; (*c*) on Military Affairs; (*d*) on Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.

In 1870, he was again a member of Governor Claflin's Executive Council. The work he had done, and the value of his services were recognized by his appointment to seven committees; viz., (*a*) on Pardons; (*b*) on Hoosac Tunnel; (*c*) on Harbors, Railroads, and Bridges; (*d*) on Public Lands; (*e*) on Military Affairs; (*f*) on Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad; (*g*) on State Prison.

Thus he was called upon to pass in committee on nearly every measure of any importance that came before the Council, there being only three minor committees of which he was not a member; viz., those on finance, accounts, and warrants.

This attests, perhaps, as well as anything can, the opinion held of him by his associates as a member of the Council. He was, it will be noticed, a member of the Pardon Committee for the three years, and a member of the Prison Committee for his last year. This caused him to become familiar with matters pertaining to the prison, and led the way to his appointment as Warden many years later. As a member of the

committee he signed the famous "Hoosac Tunnel" contract, and in the conduct of that enterprise he took the liveliest interest.

His best service to the Commonwealth was rendered as Warden of the State Prison. To this office he was appointed by Governor Butler, February 14, 1883. The circumstances connected with his acceptance of this trust were exceptional. At the Springfield Convention in September, 1883, the Governor said, referring to the previous condition of the prison: "The men were in revolt, and had been for six months. We were told that they were dangerous unless about one hundred of them were kept in solitary confinement, or chained up by the hands to posts; that there was danger in that institution; that it could not be carried on without these severe measures, and my predecessor had instructed the Warden to do what he pleased with those men."

The Warden during many months had been hissed and hooted and treated with every mark of disrespect whenever he had shown himself to the prisoners. In July, 1882, occurred the so-called rebellion, in subduing which more than one hundred men were strung up by the wrists for periods of from two and a half to eighty-two hours, until many of them fainted and went into convulsions. Men were confined in dark solitary

for periods as long as eighteen days. One Patterson was kept in dark solitary for five months, only leaving that darkness and solitude for the lunatic asylum. Governor Long, in visiting the prison, was hissed and hooted by the men. It was called the "reign of terror," nothing like it having ever been seen in the entire history of the institution. The noise made by the prisoners could at times be heard a mile away. Concord citizens became alarmed. There had been a great lack of tact and judgment shown in handling these prisoners. The Executive Council was, upon political grounds, exceedingly hostile to the Governor; but the case was so plain that the Warden was summarily removed, and the rule requiring one week to elapse between nomination and confirmation was suspended, and the nomination of my father to the place unanimously agreed to.

This he always felt was a great compliment on the part of the Council under all the circumstances. His acceptance of the place was a courageous act. The internal troubles of the prison were bad enough, but to this were added the dangers arising from the making a political issue of the matter. If the preceding administration had been any less vicious than it was easily discovered to have been, or had my father's administration proved less successful than it did, this phase would have led to great embarrassment.

On February 19, 1883, the Governor and the entire Executive Council visited the prison, and, after a tour of inspection, went to the chapel, into which filed the whole body of prisoners, — more than six hundred in number. The Governor's speech to the men was unique and characteristic. As incidentally he expresses therein his opinion of my father, I will insert a portion of it.

"Prisoners, you are here because it has been ascertained, by the only means of ascertaining facts yet made known to the ingenuity of man, that you have broken the laws of the Commonwealth, and for that offence, for those offences, you are sentenced by the laws of the Commonwealth to a certain term of hard labor within these walls. That is the sentence that the law imposes upon you for your offences, — no other and no greater, unless you commit new offences while here, — and you have, therefore, your treatment in your own hands. While here you come under a new code of laws requiring your strict obedience to established rules and the orders of the officers set over you. These rules will be just; those orders will be just. I say that because I have appointed, by the advice and consent of the Council, as your Warden, my friend of twenty-five years' standing, my old staff officer, whom I know to be a just, equal-minded, honest, truthful man, in whom you

and everybody else who has to deal with him can implicitly rely. It will take a great deal to convince me that he is wrong in anything he will do; and, when you know him half or a quarter as well as I do, it will take you just as long to be convinced that he means to do wrong to you. He can have no wish or desire to do it. The rules that he will make will be for your comfort and convenience and orderly behavior and safe keeping. Beyond that he has no interest in you, except that which shall be for your good, and these orders (with an emphatic wave of his hand) must be obeyed. Upon that there must be neither doubt nor cavil. You trust him, give him your confidence, — that is, confide in his justice and his intent to do right, — and relations the least uncomfortable that can exist in prison between officers and prisoners will exist here."

With this send-off the new administration was begun.

The newspapers of the State were very cordial in commendation of the appointment.

The Boston Journal said editorially: "The appointment of Colonel Usher to be Warden of the State Prison insures to that institution the services of a man who has proved himself to be a man of business capacity in every public position to which he has been called. The office of

United States Marshal was never more efficiently managed than during the years in which he held the position. He will undoubtedly be found equal to the requirements of the most difficult position to which he has ever been appointed."

Governor Butler held office but a single year. The political hostility felt towards him was intense, and, as his appointee, my father was more or less exposed to this same current of feeling. He was, however, retained by Governor Robinson, from whom he received very cordial and hearty support and appreciation. On his resignation because of failing health, June 30, 1886, the Governor officially wrote to him, expressing "the high appreciation of the people of the Commonwealth of your faithful and efficient services in charge of the State Prison."

His administration extended from February 16, 1883, to June 30, 1886, during which period he demonstrated as a fact that a man may govern six hundred desperate men successfully, and yet be all the time a Christian and a gentleman.

On his leaving the prison, a testimonial was presented to him signed by five hundred and two of the convicts. This was handsomely engrossed, surrounded by scroll-work done with the pen, and enclosed by a heavy gilded frame, being all the work of the prisoners, even to the making and gilding of the frame. The written part of the testimonial was as follows: —

Massachusetts State Prison,
Boston, May 20, 1886.

Roland G. Usher.

Dear Sir, — We remember with pleasure your coming to us in the days of our darkness and misery; that for three years and more you have given us peace and quietness, until, indeed, there comes forcibly to mind the old maxim, "Where justice governs, peace and quiet reign." We feel that we owe to you a public awakening to a more lenient regard for the welfare of the prisoner, and a more charitable treatment and consideration of such as have erred and gone astray.

Deeply regretting that your connection with us is so soon to be severed, allow us to add that you will be long and gratefully remembered, and in your departure be accompanied by our earnest wish and active hope that your future may be as satisfactory to yourself as your administration has been to us. May your life henceforth be one of peace and happiness.

Trusting that this memorial will afford you as much pleasure as it gives us to present it, we invoke upon you the choicest of Heaven's favors, and with sorrow wish you farewell.

In his first report as Warden, my father thus outlined his policy with regard to the prison: —

"I came to my duties with certain definite and fixed ideas touching the administration of this prison, the problem in my mind being the practical and consistent application of those ideas under the strain and pressure of the daily routine of prison life.

"I came with a profound belief in considerate and humane methods, and with an utter distrust

of all brutality and undue severity. I recognized the paramount and absolute necessity of obedience and good order, but resolved to secure these by methods based upon clemency and humanity. The influence of prison life ought to tend towards reclaiming, restoring, and reforming those under its influence. I believed that all unnecessary humiliation of the prisoner was of evil tendency, and had the most injurious results; that extreme severity hardened his heart and confirmed and strengthened the evil tendencies of his nature; and that it was our duty to awaken and stimulate the prisoner's self-respect, and, if possible, to finally send him back to society, not despondent, but hopeful of better things, — softened in his feelings towards society, free from that desire for vengeance and retaliation which has too often rendered him the natural enemy of his fellowmen. I believed that nothing could compass this end save a policy of humanity and sympathy, which always remembers that these men are to be reformed as well as punished. My experience for eight months has strengthened my belief in these ideas.

"Relieved and softened, so far as it may be, by considerations of humanity, this life of continuous confinement is a penalty with which the most exacting may, I think, be satisfied. The crushing

of the individual life, the monotonous routine, the severing of domestic and social ties, the loss of freedom to do and go at one's will, — all these combine to punish, in most cases, adequately, without adding unnecessary humiliation or physical suffering.

"The men, as a body, have been obedient and industrious. While there have been each month more or less cases of petty infraction of rules, and punishments, I have found no insubordination, no disposition or tendency towards it."

The prison physician in his report for 1883 said: "The physical condition and conduct of the men under my supervision have never been better, and the number of confirmed invalids is becoming less. This I attribute, in a great degree, to your kind co-operation in carefully providing suitable work, clothing, diet, etc., for their comfort and benefit, and to the absence of the injurious effects of 'solitary punishment' on the mind and body."

The prison chaplain in his report for 1883 spoke "of the happy conditions and added facilities afforded the chaplain's work by the present *regime* of the prison."

The prison physician in his report for 1885 said: "The substitution of milder forms of punishment, and the exhibition of more patience and good-will toward the prisoners, which has been a marked

feature of the present administration, has undoubtedly contributed in no small degree to their physical health and comfort, and deserves mention in the physician's report."

There was a great deal of discussion before my father was Warden, and during his administration, with regard to what was termed "overwork." In March, 1885, he wrote a letter to the Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Prisons which seems to me to be of some enduring interest as illustrating possible prison methods. It may be said that the idea of "overwork" was opposed in every way by many who believed in the utter degradation of all convicts. This letter reveals the nature of the man behind it.

DEAR SIR:

In regard to the question of overwork at this institution, which your Committee is now considering, it has seemed to me well to make a written statement of the case to you, as it appears to me to be a matter of importance to the State as well as to the prisoners and their families. The phrase "overwork" seems to be an unfortunate one in this connection, as there really is no feature of the system to which that phrase, in its usual meaning, can be applied. I say this because I learn from some members of the Legislature that they have understood it to mean that the men work out of, and in addition to, the regular hours. I will state the system as it now exists. A contractor hires a hundred men, say, at a certain price per day. All the time of these men then

belongs to that contractor. It is obvious that no force can compel men to do the best work or the largest in amount of which they are capable. All that can be required or enforced under penalty is that a man should work with reasonable diligence, and be free from gross negligence and wicked or wilful carelessness in the manner in which he does his work. The amount of work and degree of skill that can be required of every man under penalty of punishment must, in the large majority of cases, fall below what even the average man is really capable of without over-exertion. The difficulty of adjusting to each man the amount of work which shall be required of him, having regard to all his special qualities under penalty of punishment for his failing to live up to it, is so great as to be out of the question. It has, therefore, been found wise, by experience, to fix a reasonable amount of work and a reasonable degree of skill, having regard to all the circumstances and peculiar conditions of the case; and this stint, as it is called, is the amount required of each prisoner. This stint is determined by conference and agreement between the Warden and contractor. This stint the contractor concedes to be satisfactory to the point that he will not ask the prison officials to exert any pressure under penalty to increase it. Many of the men have been able to perform this stint in less than the full working hours, — depending in each case, of course, on the personal qualities of the person. It is then entirely optional with each man whether he will do more, and it is equally optional with the contractor whether he will give him more work to do with the promise of pay. But in no case is any work ever done for the contractors out of the hours during which, by contract, they are entitled to the services of the men. In no case that I recall have I known this incentive to lead a man to work to the detriment of his health. The fact that each man may by application and industry earn each

day a pittance for himself, however small, and the fact that it is known to depend entirely on himself whether he receives it or not, add an element to the shops that relieves somewhat the servility of the prisoner's position and begets self-respect: a quality that ought to be inspired at all cost, for it has saved many a man. Under this system, as it existed prior to 1883, the contractors gave the prisoners checks or tickets as evidence of indebtedness, which were used as currency by the prisoners among themselves, being redeemable at the Warden's office out of money left there by the contractors. This led to pernicious consequences, which need not be gone into in detail, but it was confessedly bad, and reached a point where it had to be reformed. At present the contractors are not allowed to give any money, tickets, or pledges to the prisoners, or to deal directly with them in any way except in notifying them of the amount actually deposited in the Warden's office for them, and not one dollar of this is expended by the prisoner without the knowledge and consent of the Warden. In fact, this money is expended in various commendable ways, as, for instance, in small purchases of fruit, allowed to be made once each week; in buying good books, and subscribing for magazines and newspapers, such as are allowed under the rules, and in buying materials out of which to make trinkets. Considerable is also deposited in savings banks, but a larger portion has gone thus far to the families and dependent kindred of the men. It is needless to enlarge upon the value and moral influence, when a prisoner leaves this place, of this small accumulation standing to his credit; nor is it necessary to speak of the moral effect upon the man in his feeling that he can occasionally remit to his family or his needy and dependent kindred a small sum which is the result of his own fidelity and work. The largest contractor we have had for many years has said that he would

not pay as much per day for the men if this system were not in vogue, on the ground that it puts the men in a better frame of mind, and improves the quality of all the work done, affecting not only that specially remunerated, but also all the regular task work. It must be apparent that few men, if this system were abolished, would be under any incentive to do any more or better work than would be absolutely necessary to escape punishment.

Human nature is the same in prison and out. If the prisoners could be induced or compelled to do this maximum work by any rules that were practicable and enforceable, the contractors would be entitled to have it done, and that would affect materially the price they would be willing to pay, — a fact well known to every contractor when he makes the bids. Relying upon my own judgment, and upon what I have learned from contractors and instructors, who have had large and varied experience, I believe it is true that the men will be worth more to the State, and will attract larger bids with this system than without it. No man deliberately made this system. It grew out of daily experience and sheer force of circumstances, and has, in one form or another, been in vogue for a great many years. My opinion is, however, expressed altogether with reference to the State Prison and the system as I have described it. The matter was complicated at the hearing by being considered in connection with other institutions of different character. I doubt if any one rule will apply to all.

The opposition to the system has been based upon its alleged illegality. The passage commonly cited to prove this is a portion of Public Statutes, chapter 221, section 27, which says that "convicts sentenced to the punishment of hard labor at the State Prison shall be constantly employed for the benefit of the State." It may appear more clearly, if we seek to

ascertain what portion of the prisoner's time is not, under this system, constantly employed for the benefit of the State. What portion could be legally and properly treated in any other way? Who has any legal right outside of the contractor to dispose of the value of the men's services during the contract hours of each day? If it were alleged that a certain one hundred men were not on a certain day being so employed constantly for the benefit of the State, would it not be sufficient if the Warden produced a contract with a certain person, which contract had been approved by the Governor and Council and Commissioners of Prisons, by the terms of which the services of that certain one hundred men, for all the working hours of the day in question, had been sold to that person who had used them and paid for them? What residue of working time could be shown which was not being constantly employed as required? Would it be a failure to comply with the statute, if the contractor chose to let the men stand idle at the bench for half of that day? Is it a failure under the statute, if he give each man a little gratuity for special zeal? The overwork money last year was distributed among five hundred and twenty-nine men, averaging a little rising sixty dollars each. I believe that earning this money, and receiving it as a result of personal striving and merit, have a good influence and produce a very different effect from receiving the same amount as an allowance from the State without the necessity of special personal exertion, — a system that has been suggested as a substitute for the present.

Yours respectfully,

ROLAND G. USHER,

Warden.

In one of his annual reports my father states that, during the year, he had, by orders received from the prisoners, sent more than half of the money thus earned by them from "overwork" "to mothers, wives, sisters, and other relatives, who were known by these men to be in sore need of money."

This is a most striking fact. These men, guilty of the worst crimes, voluntarily and unselfishly gave away more than half of all their little income, instead of hoarding it against the day of freedom or spending it on fruit and luxuries for their own use.

All things considered, my father's career as Warden was, perhaps, the most creditable and interesting portion of his life-work. It was a service rendered when all his faculties were at their highest point of maturity. To it he brought all that he had gathered by the observation and study of human nature, for which he had had exceptional opportunities. He was thoroughly interested in the work, and he felt a genuine sympathy for even the worst of the prisoners. This never degenerated into anything like weak sentiment. It was a strong, manly sympathy. He was, in fact, a very strict disciplinarian. He exacted, and he obtained, full compliance with every rule laid down; but he secured it with so

much tact that he made obedience seem to be the most natural thing in the world. He said, on one occasion in a public address: "As a rule, convicts despise sentiment. They entertain the strongest dislike for anything resembling coddling. Practical and sound common-sense must be used in all relations with them. They are only to be helped in a frank and straightforward manner, without cant or sentimentality. The keynote of success is freedom from all cruelty and injustice." On another occasion he said: "Much of the failure of reform is due to the fact that so much time and attention are given to the men while in prison, and so little thought concerning them when outside of the prison."

In the campaign in October, 1883, it was sought to make a political issue of the State Prison. The candidate for governor, Mr. Robinson, and ex-Governor Long both introduced it into their speeches in a manner calculated to create most erroneous impressions; and they did this without any real facts on which to rest their statements. My father addressed an open letter through the newspapers to each of these gentlemen, and the result was to entirely remove the matters of the State Prison from the domain of that political campaign. I insert these letters, as being of interest, because they show what has been true

of our chief penal institution as late as 1882, and they also show my father in his indignant and fighting mood. The letters were signally conclusive, and ended the whole discussion. Governor Robinson was afterwards one of the most loyal supporters of my father's policy. At the time the letters were written, it was pretty nearly certain that Mr. Robinson was to be elected, and these letters were liable to irritate him. This had no weight with my father, who never was in any sense a trimmer, or disposed to gain favor by abstaining from the utterance of what he thought was right. It is to the credit of the Governor that the letters did not operate to create any prejudice whatever. The letters were as follows: —

Hon. George D. Robinson.

Dear Sir, — In your speech at Gloucester you are reported as having said, "There are rumors, and they have taken the shape of substantial reports in the newspapers, that the condition of affairs inside the prison is of the most threatening nature. At the present these statements have not been contradicted in the public prints, and you and I do not know whether they are true or not."

I had not intended to have a word to say during this campaign, but it does seem to me that your extraordinary utterance calls for a statement by me.

I have to say, then, that there is absolutely no foundation whatever for any such rumors that may be afloat. These rumors have never existed, so far as I know, outside of a few

squibs in two newspapers, in each case the parties having every opportunity to know the truth, and no reason to lie about this prison, unless to make political capital. During the eight months I have been here I have found no insubordination and no disposition or tendency toward it.

The men, as a body, have been quiet, obedient, respectful, and industrious.

I am glad to be able to say, based upon information from all available sources, that at least for many years past the men have never done work better in quality or larger in amount, for the number employed, than during the last eight months. If I am to believe what the contractors tell me, they are perfectly satisfied with the work now being done here. No fault is found either as to the quality or quantity of the work done.

You say, "Now they have oranges, two or three a day, and luxuries of various kinds." This, of course, you must have meant as rhetorical exaggeration. It is not and never was true. The food of the men is, I believe, wholesome and good. We do the best we can for the money we can properly spend on that item. Of luxuries there are none.

Once each week each prisoner is allowed to write an order for a small lot of fruit, which is obtained for him and paid for out of any money that stands credited to him on my books. This is always, in each case, a very small quantity, and it is the only taste of fruit they ever get, except a few times in the year, when it is sent in by friends under certain conditions. This is known as the fruit privilege.

I cannot myself see on what ground the fair and proper exercise of this privilege should be denied these men. In many cases it is of signal advantage to their physical condition.

When I came to this place the men had not had an opportunity to assemble for any exercise and recreation for a period of nine months.

In February and March I allowed all the prisoners, with a half-dozen exceptions, to assemble in the mess-room once a week, and spend an hour in conversation and such amusements as were practicable under the circumstances. Since the early part of April I have allowed them each week one hour in the yard. On these occasions they have played at football, base-ball, and various other games. I have never had occasion to find fault with the behavior of the men, while the benefit to their health and physical condition has been most marked. I have restored, under proper conditions and restraints, the privilege of making trinkets, and have every reason to believe it a wise and judicious measure.

You have made reference to the overwork system. My predecessor's troubles did not, as you allege, arise from an abandonment of that system, nor have anything to do with it. That, I am informed, was abandoned late in the autumn of 1882. The so-called rebellion was on July 4th of that year, before which time he had been repeatedly hissed in the chapel.

I have to inform you that I have a letter dated February 28, 1883, from Thomas Parsons, Chairman of the Board, in which he says: "The commissioners are with you on the question of allowing the convicts a portion of earnings and also on the fruit matter." I will add, without going into details, that the system has been somewhat changed so as to avoid the features that had been found to be objectionable. I have not found thus far any of the troubles described as inherent in the over-work system by yourself and ex-Governor Long. Of the sums so given for overwork, I am glad to say that, at the request of the men, I have sent a very large portion of it to mothers, wives, sisters, and other relatives, who are known by these men to be in sore need. The amount so sent the last six months is between $4,000 and $5,000, which is more than half of the whole sum received for overwork. Another very

large portion is being saved by men against the day when their terms expire. The rest is spent for books, fruit, etc.; and yet you say they are earning this money to spend it selfishly so as to live in luxury.

You said there was no cruelty and no severity of treatment here under my predecessor. The records show that more than one hundred men were chained up by their wrists from two and a half to eighty-two hours, an average of twenty-seven hours to each man. Some of them were not removed until they fainted or went into convulsions. Then men were kept in a dungeon from one to eighteen days, with only a board to lie upon and a blanket for covering, in perfect darkness all the time, and fed only on bread and water.

One William Patterson was supposed to be insane, and was put into dark solitary, September 12, 1881, and remained there in darkness, except a very few days, until February 26, 1882, — more than five months, — when he was taken to the Danvers Lunatic Asylum, where the poor fellow is to-day. The light received for the few days referred to was simply by the opening of the outer solid iron door of his cell.

There is more of this. Now, I ask you, Mr. Robinson, if this is not cruelty, if this is not severity? I also ask, if you were governor of this State, would you permit such acts?

Respectfully,

ROLAND G. USHER,
Warden Massachusetts State Prison.

Hon. JOHN D. LONG.

Dear Sir, — In your speech at Attleboro you say, referring to the State Prison: "I believe you will find its discipline impaired so that the present warden or some of his successors will have to bring it back to where it was when his predecessor left it."

Now, I want to ask you in what respect the discipline of the prison is defective. I want a specific answer to this question, and I feel that I am entitled to it. I am responsible for the discipline of this institution. You, as ex-governor of this State, have publicly asserted that the discipline is impaired. I should like to know in what respect, that I may correct whatever is wrong. You have never visited this prison since I came here. I regret that before you made any public utterances you did not see fit to exert yourself somewhat to ascertain what the facts really were. There were no obstacles in your way. Everything would have been done to facilitate your efforts. I can now tell you that the prisoners as a body have been, ever since I came here, obedient, respectful, quiet, and industrious. The rules of the prison have been, and are, with rare exceptions, cheerfully observed. The contractors speak in high terms of the conduct of the men. In all honesty and frankness I will say that I do not know what you refer to, or what you can mean when you say that the discipline here is impaired. Nor can I believe you to be entirely candid and sincere when you say that the discipline must be put back where it was when my predecessor left this place. Would you advise the reinstating of the last warden and his policy, knowing what I believe you must know of his administration? What would you now think and say if you visited me, and walked over this prison with me, and in so doing we were hooted and hissed by the prisoners? Yet will you say over your signature that you were not hissed and hooted when you visited my predecessor and went over the prison with him? Have you forgotten that? Do you call that discipline? Is it desirable to have that restored? Did you not withdraw from the shops you were about to enter because of this demonstration?

You say that my predecessor walked this place with the respect of every man here? Do you know that he was

repeatedly hissed even before the so-called rebellion of July? Do you know that every time he appeared before the men for eight months before his dismissal he was treated with every mark of disrespect? Do you not know what punishments he inflicted to compel an appearance of respect, and that without success? Do you know that one hundred men were strung up by the wrists for periods of from two and a half to eighty-two hours, until some of them fainted and went into convulsions? Do you not know that men were confined in dark dungeons for periods as long, in some cases, as eighteen days on bread and water, with only a board to sleep on? Do you know that the last year of his administration was popularly called here "the reign of terror," it being the only one in the history of this prison? Did you ever hear of the case of one Patterson, who was kept in dark solitary on bread and water for five months, only leaving that darkness and solitude for the lunatic asylum? Do these punishments indicate discipline, or the want of it? Is this a condition of things under which men work advantageously? Do the contractors desire this?

You say "the contractors themselves see that the men are in a condition where they cannot perform as much work as they could before. I understand the contractors are saying there is a lack of efficiency and discipline in that prison which makes the labor of the men less satisfactory to them."

This is misrepresentation, the audacity of which very much surprises me. Upon what, pray, is your statement based? Can you name a single contractor who will sustain your charge? I make myself responsible for the accuracy of this statement; viz., that, since last February, when I assumed control here, the men have been in better health, have done more work per man, have lost less days by reason of sickness and punishments, that there has been better order, and more peace and quiet than at any time during my predecessor's administration.

From October 1, 1882, to December 31, 1882, the last quarter under my predecessor, there were, on an average, 641 prisoners who earned by their labor $19,047.58, or at the rate of $29.00 average for each man for that quarter. From July 1, 1883, to September 30, 1883, 581 prisoners have earned by their labor $18,751.79, or an average of $32.27 per man.

In December, 1882, and January, 1883, under my predecessor, in fifty-two working days, 15,601 days' work was done on the Waring fur hat contract. During this time there were 784 days lost by sickness and punishment. During August and September, 1883, on the same contract, with fewer men, in fifty-two working days, 16,602 days' work was done, with only 335 days off by reason of sickness and punishment. During 1882 there was rejected from 8 to 15 per cent. of the work done by the men. During the last four months only 5 per cent. was rejected.

You say that my predecessor never carried weapons of defence. That is a small matter; but your statement is not true. You say that I have restored the overwork system contrary to the regulations that have been made. In reply to that, I have to say that the system, as you knew it, has undergone some modification which has removed the objectionable features. I have a letter signed by the Chairman of the Board of Prison Commissioners informing me that the Commissioners are in accord with me in regard to the subject of overwork as now in vogue here. A very little exertion on your part would have enabled you to discover the facts pertaining to this matter.

I believe that the portion of your speech at Attleboro referring to the institution is calculated to mislead people who, having no personal knowledge of the facts, may rely on you for correct statements and sincere views.

ROLAND G. USHER,

Warden Massachusetts State Prison.

A letter from a convict to his mother, in 1883, found its way at the time into the public prints. My father never knew who wrote this, nor anything else about it, until it appeared. The mother was so pleased that she sent it to the paper for publication. The relatives of the prisoners were naturally very much interested in the new administration. It shows the esteem in which the Warden was held by those under his charge. The letter ran as follows: —

"Everything here moves most harmoniously now, scarcely an unnecessary whisper. Every one appears to be happy; and we feel that in our new Warden we have every possible good quality of a warden, — father, counsellor, and a true, kind friend, whose aim is not self-emolument, but amelioration of the unfortunate humanity under his charge. He is regarded by all with reverence, with filial affection, as a model type of man, and as an example to emulate. You cannot imagine how much more pleasant and elevating our surroundings are. No one fears nor looks for tyranny now. So conspicuously are the gentlemanly and true Christian influences showered upon us all, that, in pure self-respect to our kind-hearted protector, the least careless infraction among the men is severely rebuked by others of the number. Not only are our holidays restored to us, but each

week we are allowed the same freedom. We all have opportunity to have our outside exercise in open air. Jesse Pomeroy had not stepped outside of doors, and scarcely outside his little room, for most six years, till lately, when Warden Usher has seen that even those shut out of sight and hearing are not forgotten and beneath his care, notice, and attention to human comforts. Under the present good management, there is scarce any need of solitary cells, and, of the forty or fifty, few are ever used."

CHAPTER VI.

HIS DEATH. — FUNERAL SERMON. — RESOLUTIONS.

MY father died in Lynn, March 5, 1895, at three o'clock in the morning. He had been sick for nearly two years. His trouble was Bright's disease.

His funeral took place at St. Stephen's Church, with the beautiful and impressive ritual he had loved so well. The remains lay in state in the ambulatory of the church, and were viewed by hundreds of his fellow-citizens. The pall-bearers were Thomas B. Knight, Enoch S. Johnson, Rollin A. Spalding, Judge Rollin E. Harmon, Josiah C. Bennett, and Lewis B. Breer.

Rev. James H. Van Buren delivered the following funeral address: —

"When the ear heard me, it blessed me; and when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me:

Because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him.

The blessing of Him that was ready to perish came upon me: and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy." — JOB xxix., 11, 12, 13.

"Once more, dear friends, we are called upon to mourn; once more this parish shares with the

community in a loss which is theirs as well as our own; once more we meet to speak words of comfort, and to honor with the tribute of our affection the memory of a departed friend. We would not have the thought of mourning predominate, nor make this solemnity a time of gloom. Nor need we do so. We cannot but be conscious that the sorrow of our hearts to-day is illumined by the best and choicest radiance, turn we in whatsoever way we may. If we look backward, there is the remembrance of a life that has been full of kind and generous deeds; if we look forward and upward, there is the still better anticipation which comes from the God of all hope and consolation.

So, that there is light amid our sorrow to-day, whatsoever way we turn.

I must speak to you out of my own personal remembrances, as his pastor, if I may venture to ask you to recall, for a few moments, the virtues that were conspicuous in him; and it will be quite possible that I shall omit many things that are better known to others than to myself, for it would be out of the question that I should tell the story of this life with anything approaching completeness. You will supply much that I may pass by, and yet I am sure that you will recognize in your own recollections of him the outline that was so well known to me.

I think I have never seen, in the intimacy of close friendship, any man who could more truthfully have said of himself the words I have chosen for my text than he could.

And yet he would have been the last to have spoken such words. If I knew him well, he was one who would not permit himself to think very much about the good things he had done, still less to parade or call attention to them. And I suppose no one, not even those most near and intimate, will ever know, in this world, how many kind and helpful acts are set down to his credit, both in the hearts of those for whom he did them and in the record that is written on high. Yet, with all his natural shrinking from ostentation, he was not by any means indifferent to that appreciation which sometimes sought and found expression. As an evidence of this, there were tokens in his possession of the affection in which he was held by the prisoners whom he had in charge during his Wardenship at Concord and Charlestown, and the way in which he prized those tokens showed that he held them in such esteem as no price could measure. And well might it be so. For they told the story of a man, who, in a position that must have called for great firmness of character, yet discharged the duties of that position with unfailing tenderness and sympathy.

He found himself trusted with many and varied responsibilities. He was honored with the confidence of all who knew him; and this could only be because there was in him that integrity which men are wont to recognize, blended with that unselfishness which claims their affection. And so he moved amid many friendships. In Church and State, in political and private life, in war and in peace, he was a public-spirited citizen. Modest yet strong, firm yet generous, devout without bigotry, faithful yet tolerant.

It was not strange that, as older men and men in public life honored and trusted him, so he should have won many friends among the younger men. It is true that he was fond of young men, and was always hopeful for them; but while that is true also of many another in equal degree, yet it is not always the case, as it was with him, that young men responded to his regard. I can never forget how constantly he showed that it was a principle with him never to despair of any young man's future. If one were wayward, he was always lenient, always considerate of the circumstances, always patient; and the knowledge of this sent them to him many a time, sure to come away with a new encouragement and fresh aspirations for the higher possibilities of their manhood. How many a man to-day, in some position of trust

and usefulness, can trace his success to the wise, kind, helpful, and timely word spoken by this man, no one can tell. But I am sure that I am justified in saying of him, what he would not have said of himself, that the words of my text found many an illustration in him, — 'Because he delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him; and that the blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon him.'

It is not for me to enumerate the positions of responsibility he filled, — those have been referred to already in the public prints, — but it is my privilege to say that again, and again, and again, he was entrusted with such duties and honored with such positions because he was found worthy. Let me rather speak of what he was here where we, who were associated with him in the affairs of the church, knew him best. It will be remembered of him here that he brought to the discharge of the duties of an officer in the parish, among other qualifications, these three that were conspicuous: A rare good judgment, a generous liberality both of opinion and of contribution, and a strong enthusiasm. In counsel he was wise; in support of the church, liberal; in all that would promote the welfare of the parish, enthusiastic. I think there was also mingled with these traits a certain unsuspected sentiment, a feeling that was

akin to poetry; and in token of this I may be permitted to mention his having taken the trouble to bring from the walls of old St. Margaret's Church, in King's Lynn, England, a fragment of stone which was given him there when this building was being erected, and which he thought might serve as a connecting link to bind the two parishes, the two towns, and, in some sense, the two lands together. It will always be a pleasure to point out that stone in our vestibule, and to remember his thought in doing so.

And how well he loved this place! How dear to him its every line and arch and curve and stone! How anxious he was that it should exert the kindliest as well as the noblest influence upon the religious life of this community! How ready he always was to assist in anything here undertaken for that end! How interested he was in the choir and all its membership! How wise in his words of helpfulness to the rector! Surely, God has taken from us a true friend. May he raise up in the years to come many as faithful as he!

As his pastor, I may truthfully quote again from my text, and say what I am sure will find an echo in every heart: 'When the ear heard him, then it blessed him; and when the eye saw him, it gave witness to him.' I never went to him with any story of trouble or of want that I

had found among the poor, that I did not meet with a cheerful sympathy and ready response; and it is true again to say of him that 'he caused the widow's heart to sing for joy.'

I know full well that in all these respects he did not, by any means, confine himself to the limits of this parish. The community, the world, humanity itself, was dear to him. Time will not permit me to tell of the breadth of his sympathies, of his great hope that Christian unity might some day be accomplished, of his desire that all bitterness and pride and prejudice might die away,—of all this I need not detain you to speak.

Let me point you, rather, to the hopes that he cherished, and to the comfort that belongs to those who have made their peace with God. In a ripe and full age he has fallen asleep. In the abundant trustfulness that is, in natures like his, very apt to be all the stronger because it calls no attention to itself; in the deep, strong faith of an earnest Christian man, he has gone to his rest. 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, even so saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.'

We may not see, beyond the veil, that land where the spirit of our friend has entered; we know very little of that country beyond the river; but we do know this,—that there is rest and peace

in that land, that the Lord and King of our life is there, and that our friends are safe with him.

We know that they sorrow no more, neither hunger any more, and that they are no more weary; neither is there any more sickness nor separation there. And better than all, we know this, that we shall meet them again, returning with Christ in the day when he maketh up his jewels!

May this heavenly anticipation be our comfort and our consolation, as we let our thoughts reach out to-day, and try to follow him who is gone from our sight to those 'green pastures and still waters' where the Good Shepherd leadeth them."

Twenty-eight of the officers at the State Prison sent my mother an expression of the respect and esteem felt for my father by them. This was most beautifully engrossed upon parchment so as to rival the style of a copper-plate engraving. It has, as frontispiece, a fine pen and ink sketch of my father, sitting at his desk in his office, as Warden. The whole was bound most sumptuously in red turkey morocco in the most exquisite taste. The written portion of this testimonial was as follows:—

We whose names are signed below, officers at the State Prison, who had the privilege of serving under the late Roland G. Usher as Warden of that institution, desire to testify to our appreciation of his most estimable character, and our deep sorrow at his death.

During our association with him we learned not only to respect him for his unswerving rectitude and integrity of purpose, his sense of justice, and his invariable impartiality and fairness to all those with whom he came in contact, but to love him for his kindness, generosity, and open-heartedness. We feel that in him the community has lost one who always did the best that was in him to do, unselfishly and devotedly, in whatever public station he was called upon to fill.

We have ourselves lost a friend whose interest in our welfare did not cease with the cessation of our official connection, but from whom we were always sure of a cordial welcome and a kindly word, and we offer our heartfelt sympathy to his family in their bereavement.

"When the ear heard him, it blessed him: and when the eye saw him, then it gave witness to him:

Because he delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him.

The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon him, and he caused the widow's heart to sing for joy."

ELIJAH S. DARLING.	GEORGE W. NORRIS.
JOSEPH FULLER.	HERBERT W. HUNTING.
JAMES H. PIPER.	SUMNER D. SEAVEY.
THOMAS W. DEVENS.	EDWIN O. HYDE.
ALEXANDER FRASER.	WILLIAM H. H. SMITH.
GEORGE McDONALD.	MICHAEL C. O'CONNELL.
HARRY S. LYMAN.	VIRGIL D. YORK.
FRANK E. BENJAMIN.	WOOD A. WITHAM.
FRANK C. DUNLAP.	PETER G. FRASER.
JOHN F. CHASE.	WINTHROP T. ROBINSON.
SYLVESTER McFARLAND.	PEMBROKE S. CROCKETT.
CHARLES E. ALDRICH.	THOMAS PRESTON.
LEVI S. CASWELL.	WILLIS J. HOWARD.
JOHN H. TOWNSEND.	NAHUM A. DOE.

The Lynn Transcript, giving a sketch of his life, said editorially: "Few of our citizens have been as widely known as Colonel Usher, or filled so many important and varied positions with such remarkable ability. . . .

"He took a great interest in public affairs, and was elected to many local offices, all the duties of which he discharged with signal fidelity. . . .

"Such is a brief sketch of the more prominent incidents in the life of our respected and beloved citizen. They furnish evidence of his very useful ability, his enterprise, and his aspiration to benefit the community which his career has adorned; but they only collaterally suggest the characteristics which won him so many warm friends. He was kind-hearted, liberal, and a practically intelligent man of affairs, hospitable and loyal to true progress, and to whatever would benefit his fellowmen. He was a steadfast and grateful friend to our city. He was cosmopolitan yet simple in his taste, as shown by a remark he made to the writer of these lines a few years ago. He said, 'I have spent considerable time in different parts of this country, and have lived for some months in various parts of Europe, but I don't want to live in any country but this, nor in any place but Lynn.' This illustrated the phrase of Goldsmith, — his *heart* was 'untravel'd.'

"We will not omit to emphasize his patriotic spirit and act in April, 1861. As we have said, he was not then in the militia; he possessed a competence, and had a good business; but he felt that his example would help the loyal cause, and, in simplest words, he became a Minute Man — in a minute. His subsequent service was an afterthought; there was no time to form personal plans.

"It is not desirable to emphasize this service; his native modesty would forbid. We would touch upon but one other marked trait in his character.

"The familiar thought of Pope, 'Man, know thyself' (though not exactly so expressed), was one which his whole life exemplified. Every one who considers his record and character will declare that that was his chief mental characteristic. He never aspired to a position that he could not fill, and he filled none that he did not adorn.

"Such, we believe, will be the sincere verdict of all who knew Roland G. Usher, one of the most thoughtful and practical of men, and one of the most genial and steadfast of friends. Our city and the nation, by his decease, lose a noble and patriotic citizen."

The Lynn Daily Item, in its editorial columns, said: —

"In the death of Colonel Roland G. Usher our city loses one of the best known and most

highly esteemed citizens, and one who rose by his energy, courage, integrity, and ability from a humble station in life to a leader of men and a prominent business position. Coming to Lynn when quite young, he worked at his trade in a morocco factory, and later, with limited capital, engaged in the clothing trade with marked success; his industry and good judgment building up a business from small beginnings to large proportions and lasting profits. As early as 1852 we find him in the Common Council, active in public affairs; then prominent as an Alderman, taking the lead in all public matters; and afterwards three years as Mayor, in which position he displayed a rare executive ability known to all. His service in the Legislature, and as an Executive Councillor for three years, was marked by the same devotion to duty which characterized his whole career, and won for him compliments and praise from all associates. At the outbreak of the war his services were tendered to his country, and his advance was rapid to the place of Paymaster-in-Chief of the famous Department of the Gulf, and also of the Departments of Annapolis, Virginia, and North Carolina, disbursing thirty-one and one-half millions of the public money, his conduct and bearing winning the public acknowledgments of the Paymaster-Gen-

eral. As United States Marshal he was a noble representative of the general government in Massachusetts. Later he served the State again as Warden of the State Prison for three years, bringing order out of chaos by his firm kindness and ready power of doing the right thing at the right moment. He has done his work well, and his loss will be keenly felt by all his fellow-citizens, while the influence of his life was always for the good and pure. Who can leave a better record?"

The City Council of Lynn adopted these resolutions of respect: —

Whereas, The members of the City Council have heard with sorrow of the death of Hon. Roland G. Usher, Mayor of the city in 1866, 1867, and 1868,

Resolved, That in this sad event our city loses one of its most valued citizens, whose services were marked by faithfulness, courtesy, rare executive ability, and a watchful care for the best interests of the people.

Resolved, That in his services to the State, as a member of the Legislature, advisor of the Governor, and in charge of a penal institution, were seen the same conscientious discharge of duty and intuitive judgment and knowledge which characterized all his public and private life.

Resolved, That all patriotic citizens at this time may remember with satisfaction the promptness with which he offered his services to the Union when the war-cloud enveloped the land, and that his long and faithful service in responsible positions in the South called forth high commendations from the government he had served so well.

Resolved, That we tender his family our heartfelt sympathy in their affliction, and that these resolutions be placed upon the records of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council.

The Rector, Warden, and Vestrymen of St. Stephen's Church adopted these resolutions of respect: —

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to take from this world the soul of our friend and brother, Roland Greene Usher, who was for many years a communicant of this church, and who had been a member of this Board of Vestrymen, and at the time of his last illness, a Warden of the parish, which office he resigned by reason of failing health, be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. Stephen's Church, desire to place on record our sense of the loss we have sustained, and to testify to the high esteem in which we hold the memory of our former associate. We recall with deep gratitude his many years of faithful service and constant devotion to the interests of the parish, testified by his unfailing and generous support of its work, and by his regular participation in its worship.

Resolved, That we tender to his stricken family the assurance of our sincere sympathy, and that we commend them to the God of all consolation in this hour of their bereavement.

From the numerous items that at the time appeared in the public prints, I select the following, as showing in some degree the nature of the man: —

"Among the many deeds of kindness done by the late Colonel Roland G. Usher is one that has just come to notice. He had a deep interest in

the choir of St. Stephen's Church, and lost no opportunity to make this manifest. For several years, during the winter months, it had been his annual custom to leave a standing order with a grocer to furnish fifty of his best oranges every Saturday night for distribution among the boys of the choir. Again, at the Easter dinner, he was always sure to have remembered the singers, as many of the members can testify. There were many such acts to the credit of Colonel Usher, and it was by such kindnesses that he was so popular with younger men and with the lads of St. Stephen's Church."

"The death of Colonel Roland G. Usher came particularly near to the Lynn Light Infantry, whose friend he was for over a half century. Through all his career in important offices in State and army, he ever retained an active interest in his old company, and the writer once heard him say that of all the offices that came to him there was none that he received with so much satisfaction and pride as that of Corporal in the old Lynn Light Infantry.

"He was a friend in deed as well as in name, and there was never a time when assistance was needed by the company, either financially or morally, but that he was ready to do all and more than any other. His advice was ever

received as most valuable, and his friendship will be missed by the officers of the old corps.

"A valued friend, an earnest patriot, and an active citizen, his memory will remain as an inspiration to all who knew him, and his name ever hold a valued place in the annals of the company he loved so well."

"Colonel Usher related many stories of his experience as Warden of the State Prison, and among them one of a German boy, about twenty years old. He had been in this country but a short time, could not speak the English language, and being unable to obtain employment, he found himself without means to satisfy his hunger. He stole an overcoat and pawned it for money to obtain bread, and was arrested. He had no friends to defend him in court, and was sentenced to prison. Colonel Usher learned his story and became interested in him, as he was in all unfortunates. The young man had letters from his father, urging him to return home, and wanted to answer them, but dared not write for fear that his friends would discover his disgrace. He asked the Warden if he could have his father's letters directed in his care, but was told that such a course would be the surest way to make known his whereabouts. Colonel Usher secured a box for him in the post-office, and advised him

to write to his father that he should not return home for three years, as he was under contract to work at silver plating, on a government job. He followed the advice, and letters came regularly until the Warden secured for him a pardon, when he returned to Germany. He kept up a correspondence with his friend for a long time, and is prospering in his own country, while his friends know nothing of his prison life."

At the April meeting of the Directors of the Lynn Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: —

Whereas, Colonel Roland G. Usher, a valued member of this Board, has been removed by death since our last meeting,

Resolved, That we deplore the loss of our associate, whose wise counsel and prompt and conscientious attention to official duties were so well known in our community, and whose Christian courtesy to all with whom he had social or business relations won for him so many life-long friends.

Resolved, That his connection with this institution was marked by the same rare executive ability which distinguished his course as the chief magistrate of our city, and in important positions in the State, as well as in the great army of the Union, where he was so true to responsible trusts and the discharge of official duties as to receive the highest commendation of his commanding officer.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed associate, and direct that these Resolutions be placed upon our records, and that a copy be sent to his family.

APPENDIX.

GENEALOGY

OF THE USHER FAMILY IN NEW ENGLAND,

1638-1895,

COVERING TWO BROTHERS, HEZEKIAH USHER AND ROBERT USHER, AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

FIRST GENERATION.

1. HEZEKIAH USHER of Boston was born 1615. He was in his day one of the wealthiest merchants of Boston. He was the first bookseller and publisher in English America. He was one of the original founders of the Old South Church, was Representative to the General Court during 1671, 1672, 1673, was Constable in 1651, and one of the Selectmen of Boston for eighteen years, from 1659 to 1676. He joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1638, and was made Ensign in 1664. He was a member of the First Church in Cambridge in 1639. His first wife was Frances ——, who died Feb. 25, 1652. By her he had —

3. I. Hezekiah, b. June 6, 1639.
4. II. Rebecca, b. Nov., 1640.
III. John, b. Sept. 11, 1643; d. Dec., 1645.
5. IV. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 1, 1645.
6. V. John, b. Feb. 17, 1648.
VI. Mehitable, b. March 21, 1649.
7. VII. Sarah, b. Sept. 11, 1650.

His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Zechariah Symmes. He married her Sept. 2, 1652. She was born Dec. 23, 1629. By her he had —

viii. Hannah, b. Dec. 29, 1653; d. July 24, 1654.

ix. Zechariah, b. Dec. 26, 1654; d. Aug. 23, 1656.

His third wife was Mary, daughter of William Alford, and widow of Peter Butler. By her he had no issue. He died May 14, 1676.

2. Robert Usher of Stamford, Conn., was admitted freeman at New Haven, July 1, 1644, was Constable in 1662, Representative to the General Court in 1665 and 1667, and was Selectman in 1668. He married, May 13, 1659, Elizabeth, the widow of Jeremy Jaggers. He died October, 1669. His children were —

8. i. Elizabeth, b. 1660.

9. ii. Robert.

SECOND GENERATION.

3. Hezekiah Usher of Boston (see 1) was born June 6, 1639, and died July 11, 1697. He married Nov. 29, 1676, Bridget, daughter of John and Alicia Lisle, and widow of Dr. Leonard Hoar, President of Harvard College, who died Nov. 28, 1675. She died May 25, 1723.

4. Rebecca Usher, born Nov., 1640 (see 1); married May 1, 1660, Abraham Browne. Her children were —

i. Hezekiah, b. Aug. 22, 1661.
ii. Rebecca, b. Aug. 26, 1663; d. Sept. 12, 1663.
iii. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 17, 1664.

5. Elizabeth Usher (see 1), born Feb. 1, 1645, married Samuel Shrimpton in 1666. He was son of Henry Shrimpton, was born May 31, 1643, and died Feb. 9, 1697. He was one of the wealthiest citizens of his day, being one of the leading land owners. He at one time owned Beacon Hill, and was the first person who held Noddle's Island, now East Boston, by an indefeasible estate in fee simple. He was Colonel of the Suffolk Regiment, one of the Judges in 1687, a Royal Commissioner in 1683, and one of the Governor's Councillors in 1688. His children by Elizabeth were —

i. Mary, b. Dec. 4, 1666.
ii. Martha, b. Jan. 21, 1671.
iii. Samuel, b. April 20, 1673.
iv. Elizabeth, b. April 21, 1674.

6. John Usher (see 1) was born in Boston, Feb. 17, 1648, and died at Medford, Sept. 25, 1726. He was one of the wealthiest men in Boston in his day, was one of the Provincial Councillors, Judge of the Court of Pleas and Sessions, Treasurer and Receiver-General, Colonel of the Boston Regiment, and Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New Hampshire. He negotiated the purchase of the Province of Maine, the legal title to which was at one time vested in him. He was the first person on this continent to receive the grant of copyright as protection in the publication of a book, which right was granted him by statute in 1672. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter

Lidgett, April 24, 1668. She died Aug. 17, 1698. His children by her were —

10. i. Elizabeth, b. June 18, 1669.
ii. Jane, b. March 2, 1678.
11. iii. John, b. June, 1695.

He then married, March 11, 1699, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Allen, one of the proprietors of New Hampshire. His children by her were —

12. iv. Frances, b. 1702.
13. v. Hezekiah, b. 1705.
vi. Elizabeth, b. 1708; m. Stephen Harris, April 25, 1728, and had one child, Stephen, b. May 15, 1729.

7. SARAH USHER (see 1) was born Sept. 11, 1650; married Jonathan Tyng in 1669. He was son of General Edward Tyng (b. 1601, d. 1681) of Boston, and was born in Boston Dec. 18, 1642, but removed to Dunstable in 1677, where he died Jan. 19, 1724. Sarah died Feb. 8, 1714. Her children were —

i. Frances, b. Dec. 11, 1669.
ii. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 28, 1670.
iii. Jonathan, b. Jan. 29, 1672.
iv. John, b. Sept. 11, 1673; d. Aug., 1710. He graduated from Harvard College in 1691.
v. Mary, b. Jan. 16, 1677.
vi. William, b. April 22, 1679.
vii. Jonathan, b. Sept. 29, 1686.
viii. Eleazar, b. April 30, 1690; d. 1782. He graduated from Harvard College in 1712.
ix. Beersheba, b. Feb. 5, 1694.

8. Elizabeth Usher (see 2) was born in 1660; married Aug. 2, 1680, John Sollendine, this being the first marriage recorded in Dunstable. Her children were —

i. Sarah, b. April 15, 1682.
ii. John, b. May 8, 1683.
iii. Elizabeth, b. June 3, 1685.
iv. Alice, b. Jan. 16, 1687.

9. Robert Usher (see 2) of Dunstable married Jan. 23, 1694, Sarah, daughter of John Blanchard, who was a freeman at Charlestown in 1649, but removed to Dunstable, and was one of the founders of the church there in 1685. Their children were —

14. i. John, b. May 31, 1696.
ii. Robert, b. June, 1700; d., without issue, May 8, 1725, being killed by the Indians at the famous Lovewell's Fight.

THIRD GENERATION.

10. Elizabeth Usher (see 6) was born June 18, 1669, and married Sept. 15, 1686, David Jeffries. Her children were —

i. Jane, b. July 4, 1687; d. March 13, 1702.
ii. John, b. Feb. 5, 1688.
iii. David, b. June 15, 1690.
iv. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 12, 1692.
v. Rebecca, b. Dec. 9, 1693.
vi. Sarah, b. May 4, 1695.
vii. Francis, b. July 12, 1696.
viii. Peter, b. Nov. 18, 1697.

11. Rev. JOHN USHER (see 6) of Bristol, R.I., was born June, 1695. He graduated from Harvard College in 1719. He went to England, received due ordination, and in 1723 became Rector of St. Michael's Church in Bristol, R.I. This was then regarded as a missionary post, the English Church being very unpopular, and its services maintained here only by using the utmost tact and discretion. He held this position for fifty-two years, and had a remarkable degree of success. He died May 1, 1775, and was buried beneath the chancel of the church he had served so long. In 1730, he reported to the Church authorities in England: "I have had sundry negroes make application for baptism that were able to make a very good account of the hope that was in them, and their practices were generally agreeable to the principles of the Christian religion. I am not, however, permitted to comply with their request, and my own duty, being forbid by their masters." In 1746, he reported thirty negroes and Indians as being in his congregation. By his wife Elizabeth, who died Dec. 5, 1769, he had —

15. I. John, b. Sept. 27, 1723.
II. Samuel, b. Jan. 20, 1725; d. May 15, 1755, being drowned at Easequebo.
16. III. Hezekiah, b. Nov. 13, 1726.
17. IV. Allen, b. Aug. 14, 1728.
V. Edward, b. March 19, 1729; d. April 1, 1730.
VI. Thomas, b. April 25, 1731; d. at sea April 16, 1752.

17A. VII. James, b. Sept. 20, 1733.

VIII. Eliza, b. April 7, 1736; m. Ezekiel Cook, Feb. 26, 1779, and d., without issue, Oct. 21, 1799.

12. FRANCES USHER (see 6) was born in 1702, and married Jan. 7, 1729, Rev. Joseph Parsons. He was born in 1702, graduated from Harvard College in 1720, and died May 4, 1765. He was son of Joseph Parsons, who was born June 26, 1671, graduated at Harvard 1697, and died in 1740. He, in turn, was son of Joseph Parsons, who was born in 1647, and died in 1729; who, in turn, was son of Joseph Parsons, who in 1636 was one of the founders of Springfield, where he died March 25, 1684. Her children were —

I. Frances, b. 1730; d. Oct. 7, 1808.
II. Elizabeth, b. 1731; d. 1733.
III. Joseph, b. Oct. 5, 1733; d. Jan. 17, 1771.
IV. Thomas, b. 1735.
V. Samuel, b. 1737.
VI. John, b. 1740; d. 1775.
VII. William, b. 1741; d. 1742.
VIII. William, b. 1743; d. Aug. 4, 1826.
IX. Sarah, b. 1745; d. 1800.
X. Edward, b. 1747; d. 1776.

13. HEZEKIAH USHER (see 6) of Medford, Mass., and Newport, R.I., was born in 1705, and married, 1st, Abigail, daughter of Aaron Cleveland, she being born May 10, 1706. 2d, Jennie, daughter of Stephen Greenleaf, whom he married March 1, 1732. She was born May 24, 1714, and died Dec. 10, 1764. 3d, Elizabeth Whittemore, whom he married Nov. 17, 1768. His children were —

i. Abigail, b. April 3, 1730; m. John Stewart.
18. ii. Hezekiah, b. June 2, 1734.
19. iii. John, b. May 25, 1736.
iv. Daniel, b. 1737; d. young.
v. Jane, b. 1738; m. Thomas Dakin.
vi. Elizabeth, b. 1739; m. Joseph Francis, May 15, 1764.
vii. Mary, b. 1740; d. unm.
20. viii. Robert, b. Jan. 31, 1742.
21. ix. James, b. July 18, 1747.

Hezekiah's first wife, Abigail Cleveland, carries us over into the pedigree of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States. The line from her father to the President is as follows: viz., Her father, Aaron Cleveland, was born July 9, 1786, and married Jan. 1, 1702. He left a son, Rev. Aaron Cleveland, born Oct. 29, 1715, who left a son, Rev. Aaron Cleveland, born Feb. 2, 1744, who left a son, William Cleveland, born Dec. 20, 1770, who left a son, Richard Falley Cleveland, born June 19, 1805, who left a son, Stephen Grover Cleveland, born May 18, 1837.

14. JOHN USHER (see 9) of Dunstable and Merrimack, N.H., was born May 31, 1696, and died in August, 1766. He was Ensign in the Fourth Company of the Sixth Regiment of New Hampshire Militia in 1744, was Selectman in 1742 and 1743, was one of the original owners of Wilton, N.H., by deed dated June 16, 1749, he holding Lot 1 in Range 1, Lot 6 in Range 6, and Lot 8 in Range 5. He was also, in December, 1752, one of

the original owners of what is now Gilsum, N.H. He married Hannah Blanchard. Their children were—

i. John, b. May 2, 1728; d. young.
22. ii. Robert, b. April 9, 1730.
iii. Rachel, b. 1732.
iv. Abigail, b. Aug. 8, 1734; d. young.
v. William, b. 1737, d. unm. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and enlisted June 1, 1775, in Colonel Nixon's Regiment. He afterwards enlisted Sept. 1, 1779, in Captain Foster's Company. He was a Corporal. He was also one of the first settlers of Pittston, Me.
vi. John, b. Dec. 5, 1741; d. young.
vii. Elizabeth, b. March 13, 1744; m. Thomas Popkins, Aug. 31, 1777.
viii. Olive, b. Aug. 27, 1749; d. young.
23. ix. Eleazar, b. June 16, 1746.

FOURTH GENERATION.

15. Rev. JOHN USHER (see 11) of Bristol, R.I., was born Sept. 27, 1723, graduated from Harvard College in 1743, received degree of A.M. from Brown University in 1794, and died July 5, 1804. His father was Rector of St. Michael's Church in Bristol, R.I., for fifty-two years, his services ending only with his death in May, 1775. Soon after his death, the war came on, and the church was burned by the soldiers. No services were held until after the war had ended. During that period the church organization was preserved through the untiring

zeal of this son John. When the time came for the annual Easter meeting, he, as the senior warden and clerk of the parish, did not fail to call each year its few remaining members together, to go through formally with the duties which belonged to Easter Monday. These meetings had to be held in secret, since "churchman" and "traitor" were then held to be synonymous; but a vestry was annually elected, and a record of the proceedings carefully made. At the close of the war, services were resumed, John Usher serving as lay reader, until he was regularly ordained by Bishop Seabury, July 31, 1793. Prior to this the church had been rebuilt, very largely through his personal work. In 1784, the wardens and vestry secured legal authority to "set forth a lottery" to help them raise funds to thus rebuild the church. John Usher and his son Hezekiah Usher were made the leading managers of this lottery. From 1793 until his death in 1804, John Usher served as Rector, when he was buried with his father beneath the chancel of the church which they together had continuously served for eighty-one years. For this long period the father and son had been the mainstay of this church. This John Usher was also Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Bristol County in 1783 and 1784. He married Ann ——, who died in May, 1769. His children were —

I. John, b. April 21, 1752; d. unm. Jan. 9, 1770.
II. Ann, b. April 21, 1752; m. George D. ——.

iii. Clarissa, b. May 26, 1754; d. July 4, 1785.

iv. Samuel, b. March 28, 1756; d. unm. Sept. 26, 1835.

v. Frances, b. Aug. 6, 1758; m. Peter Ruton, Nov. 2, 1783.

vi. Hannah-P., b. July 6, 1760; m. James Robeshore.

24. vii. Hezekiah, b. May 12, 1763.

25. viii. George-Dunbar, b. Feb. 19, 1764.

ix. Mary, b. Nov. 10, 1765; m. Myndert Lansing.

x. Sarah, b. Feb. 13, 1767; m. Ellery Sanford.

16. Hezekiah Usher (see 11) of Bristol, R.I., was born Nov. 13, 1726, and married Anna ——, who was born in 1722, and died Dec. 10, 1793. He died, without issue, Feb. 26, 1802. In 1778, his house was burned by the British soldiers, and he was carried away as a prisoner. He was afterwards allowed to go at large on parole.

17. Allen Usher (see 11) of Bristol, R.I., was born Aug. 14, 1728, and died Oct. 15, 1794. He married Nov. 30, 1755, Rebecca Bourne, who was born in 1738, and died June 15, 1801. His children were —

i. Thomas, bapt. Sept. 25, 1757.

26. ii. James, b. June 29, 1760.

27. iii. Edward, b. Dec. 26, 1761.

28. iv. Allen, b. June 2, 1765.

29. v. Aaron, b. Aug. 21, 1768.

29A. vi. John, b. Aug. 9, 1770.

vii. William, b. July 2, 1773; d. July 28, 1774.

viii. Anne, b. Oct. 26, 1780.

17A. James Usher (see 11) of Bristol, R.I., was born Sept. 20, 1733. He graduated at Yale College in 1753, and then prepared to enter the ministry. In 1757, he took passage for England for the purpose of obtaining ordination. The ship in which he sailed was captured by a French fleet, and he was sent as a prisoner to the Castle of Bayonne, where he fell sick and soon died.

18. Hezekiah Usher (see 13) of East Haddam, Conn., was born June 2, 1734. He removed to Brookfield, N.Y. He married Lydia Baker on Nov. 3, 1757. She died Dec. 31, 1808. He died March 28, 1809. His children were —

i. Jane, b. Aug. 2, 1758.

ii. Lydia, b. Feb. 18, 1760; m. William Brown, had two children, (1) William, and (2) Olive who married Samuel Coon.

iii. Harris, b. Sept. 10, 1762; d. May 17, 1771.

iv. Abigail, b. Aug. 12, 1764; m. Samuel Tyler; d. May 28, 1831.

v. Sarah, b. April 1, 1765; m. Paul Palmer.

30. vi. Hezekiah, b. April 2, 1767; removed to North Olmstead, Ohio.

vii. Susanna, b. March 1, 1769; m. Paul Palmer, March 23, 1800; d. July, 1801.

31. VIII. Aaron-Cleveland, b. Oct. 17, 1770.
IX. Olive, b. Oct. 17, 1772; d. March 17, 1775.
32. X. Harris, b. May 12, 1774.
XI. Charles-Lee, b. March 13, 1776.
XII. Watros, b. Feb. 7, 1780; removed to North Olmstead, Ohio.
XIII. Moses-Craft, b. Oct. 14, 1783; d. Jan. 28, 1810; m. Lucy Palmer, Sept. 10, 1809.
33. XIV. Nathaniel, b. Oct. 28, 1786.

19. JOHN USHER (see 13) of Smithfield, R.I., was born May 25, 1736, and died in July, 1837, at Gloucester, R.I. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and enlisted Oct. 19, 1779, in Colonel Chapin's Regiment. He afterwards enlisted, April 10, 1782, in the Seventh Regiment. He married Freelove Luther, by whom he had —

34. I. Stephen.
II. Jane.
III. John.
35. IV. Daniel, b. Feb. 15, 1786.
V. James.
VI. Freelove; m. Ebenezer Southwick.
VII. Delia; m. Valentine Inman.

His wife died Oct. 15, 1815, and he married, 2d, Zilpha Phillips, by whom he had no issue.

20. ROBERT USHER (see 13) of Chatham and Colchester, Conn., was born Jan. 31, 1742, and died March 27, 1820. He was a doctor. He was appointed Jan. 30, 1776, Surgeon and Physician for the First Connecticut Regiment, then raised by

Colonel Wadsworth, and sent to Cambridge, Mass., for service under General Washington. He married, 1st, Susanna, daughter of Jonathan Gates, May 23, 1765. She died Dec. 13, 1777. He married, 2d, Anna Cone, Jan. 25, 1779. She died May 20, 1849, aged 94. His children were —

36. I. Oliver, b. Sept. 16, 1766.
II. Jonathan, b. July 4, 1768; d. Sept. 22, 1769.
37. III. Jonathan, b. Nov. 7, 1770.
38. IV. Robert, b. Dec. 14, 1772.
V. Susanna, b. Aug. 23, 1774; m. Ebenezer Rollo.
VI. James, b. Feb. 25, 1780; d. Aug. 12, 1780.
VII. James, b. July 18, 1781; d. Oct. 1, 1817.
39. VIII. Revilo-Cone, b. Jan. 19, 1783.
IX. Anna, b. Oct. 25, 1784; d. Sept. 21, 1801.
X. Statira, b. July 22, 1786; m. Governor Stephen F. Palmer.
XI. Abigail, b. May 30, 1788; m. Rev. Jonathan Cone.
XII. Deodate-Johnson, b. April 6, 1790; unm.
40. XIII. Sophran, b. Jan. 29, 1792.
XIV. Harriet, b. Dec. 16, 1793; unm.
XV. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 19, 1796; d. unm. Feb. 16, 1838.
41. XVI. Josiah-Cleveland, b. Aug. 24, 1802.

21. JAMES USHER (see 13) of Chatham, Conn., and Canaan, N.Y., was born July 18, 1747. He married, Jan. 20, 1774, Sarah Brainerd, and had —

I. Ruth.
II. Fanny.
III. James.

22. ROBERT USHER (see 14) of Merrimack, N.H., and Medford, Mass., was born April 9, 1730, and died Oct. 13, 1793. He married Sarah Stearns of Bedford, who died Feb. 4, 1794, aged 59. They had —

41A. I. Zechariah.
II. Sarah, b. July 6, 1755; m. Joseph Nash.
42. III. Abijah, b. Feb. 15, 1757.
IV. Hannah, b. Feb. 7, 1759; m. John Peters.
43. V. Robert, b. March 7, 1761.
44. VI. Daniel, b. May 14, 1763.
VII. Fanny, b. 1764; m. Robert Wyer.
45. VIII. John, b. 1766.
IX. Mary, b. 1768; m. Wyman Weston, Nov. 23, 1800.
46. X. Eleazar, b. Nov. 23, 1770.

23. ELEAZAR USHER (see 14) of Merrimack and Amherst, N.H., was born June 16, 1746. He died at Milford, Mass. He enlisted July 20, 1777, and was in Captain Ford's Company in General Stark's Brigade. He served eight months also in Captain Towne's Company in Colonel Bridges Regiment, enlisting May 5, 1775. He married Prudence, widow of P. Wilson, and had —

Simeon, b. June 10, 1785; d. April 28, 1786.

FIFTH GENERATION.

24. HEZEKIAH USHER (see 15) of Bristol, R.I., was born May 12, 1763, and died at Gambia River, Sept. 15, 1795. He was a soldier in the Revolution, enlisting July 28, 1780, in Captain Wilmarth's Company in Colonel Carpenter's Regiment. He married, Nov. 15, 1789, Sarah, daughter of Josiah Finney. She died in 1821. His children were —

i. Ann-Frances, b. June, 1791; d. 1795.
47. ii. George-Finney, b. Oct. 22, 1792.
iii. Hezekiah, b. 1795; d. 1796.

25. GEORGE DUNBAR USHER (see 15) of Bristol, R.I., was born Feb. 19, 1764, and died May 24, 1798. He married Elizabeth Allen, who died Jan. 12, 1795. His child was —

Elizabeth-Allen, b. May 2, 1790.

26. JAMES USHER (see 17) of Bristol, R.I., was born June 29, 1760, and died Dec. 11, 1832. He married Susan, widow of his brother Allen (see 28). She was born 1769, and died Aug. 16, 1829. Their children were —

i. Thomas, b. Oct., 1799; d. Nov., 1799.
48. ii. Allen-Thomas, b. 1806.
iii. Susan, b. 1807; m. Daniel Gorham.
49. iv. Thomas-Jefferson, b. 1811.

27. EDWARD USHER (see 17) of Bristol, R.I., was born Dec. 26, 1761; married, Jan. 2, 1785, Phebe Lawton, and had —

i. Anne, bapt. May 2, 1790; m. Benjamin Grant.

50. II. Allen, b. Aug. 25, 1796.
III. Hannah,
IV. Lydia-Pearse, } bapt. Aug. 5, 1795.
V. Joseph, b. 1800; d. 1816.

28. ALLEN USHER (see 17) of Bristol, R.I., was born June 2, 1765, and died Sept. 25, 1796; married Susanna, daughter of Thomas Diman, and had —

51. I. James, b. 1789.
II. Deborah, bapt. June 9, 1791; m. Stephen Chaffee.
III. Elizabeth, m., 1st, William Waldron; 2d, Samuel Smith.
IV. Hezekiah, b. Oct. 8, 1793; d. April 18, 1818.
V. Susan, b. June 8, 1796; d. 1826.

29. AARON USHER (see 17) of Bristol, R.I., was born Aug. 21, 1768, and died Nov. 1, 1819; married, 1st, Hannah Oxx, who died April 20, 1804. He then married, 2d, Elizabeth Bosworth, who died Sept. 17, 1811, aged 33. He then married, 3d, May 24, 1812, Mary Bradford, daughter of Benjamin Bosworth. His children were —

52. I. William-H., b. 1802.
53. II. Benjamin-B., b. 1804.

29A. JOHN USHER (see 17) of Bristol, R.I., was born Aug. 9, 1770. He married Betsey Burroughs, April 10, 1796, and died at Havana, Nov. 4, 1799.

30. HEZEKIAH USHER (see 18) of East Haddam, Conn., was born April 2, 1767, and married, May 11, 1795, Alice Ransom, and had —

Nancy, b. 1797; d. May 2, 1803.

31. Aaron Cleveland Usher (see 18) of East Haddam, Conn., was born Oct. 17, 1770, and married, Feb. 2, 1794, Rachel Church.

32. Harris Usher (see 18) of East Haddam, Conn., was born May 12, 1774; married, May 31, 1801, Elizabeth Shaw.

33. Nathaniel Usher (see 18) of Brookfield, N.Y., was born Oct. 28, 1786, and died Sept. 23, 1865. He was a physician. He married, Dec. 13, 1810, Lucy, the widow of his brother Moses. She was Lucy Palmer, the daughter of John Palmer of Stonington, Conn., was born Oct. 20, 1791, and died Oct., 1870. Their children were —

i. Almira-A., b. Dec. 11, 1811; m. Samuel Hill.
ii. Moses, b. Sept. 11, 1813.
54. iii. John-Palmer, b. Jan. 9. 1816.
iv. Abigail-Jane, b. Sept. 19, 1818; m. John Campbell, and had a daughter Sarah, who married Dr. Edwin N. Coon of De Ruyter, N.Y.
v. Mandana, b. March 15, 1821; m. Harvey Holmes.
vi. Cynthia, b. April 19, 1823; d. in infancy.
vii. Lucy, b. June 21, 1825; m. James Collier.
84. viii. Nathaniel, b. Oct. 11, 1827.
ix. Cynthia, b. Oct. 27, 1830; m. Martin Dedrick.

34. Stephen Usher (see 19) of Smithfield, R.I., married Prudence Colwell, March 20, 1803, and had seven children.

35. Daniel Usher (see 19) of Smithfield, R.I., was born Feb. 15, 1786; married Freelove ——, Jan. 18, 1812. She died June 5, 1845. His children were —

55. I. James-S., b. April 14, 1813.
II. Delia-A., b. May 14, 1814; m. —— Moore of Cabotsville, Mass.
56. III. Elisha-M., b. Sept. 12, 1815.
IV. Wheaton, b. Jan. 17, 1817; of Vernon, Conn.
V. Freelove, b. Dec. 7, 1818; m. L. R. Northup, Rockville, Conn.
VI. Rosanna, b. March 27, 1820; m. R. Fitch of Tolland, Conn.
57. VII. Joseph, b. April 17, 1821.
VIII. John, b. May 4, 1822; of Milford, Mass.
IX. Rachel, b. April 4, 1824; m. B. F. Crandall of Tolland, Conn.
X. Daniel, b. Feb. 22, 1826; of Fisherville, Conn.
58. XI. Stephen, b. Feb. 5, 1827.
XII. Samuel-L., b. March 15, 1828; of Brighton.
XIII. Edward-F., b. Dec. 15, 1830; of Leicester, Mass.; unm.
XIV. Susan-J., b. Dec. 25, 1832; of Coventry, Conn.
XV. Alvin-L., b. Nov. 2, 1834; of Milford, Mass.
XVI. Clarissa-D., b. Sept. 11, 1836; of Coventry, Conn.

xvii. William-H., b. June 17, 1838; of Coventry, Conn.

xviii. Harkless-S., b. April 23, 1840; of Coventry, Conn.

36. Oliver Usher (see 20) of Chatham, Conn., and of ——, Ga., was born Sept. 16, 1766; married, 1st, Huldah Foote, June 18, 1789, and had —

i. Jerusha-Cadwell, b. March 18, 1790; m. James Wakeman, 1830.

His wife dying Sept. 21, 1791, he married, 2d, Sarah-Andrews Rawson, Feb. 6, 1803, and had —

ii. Catherine-Rawson, b. July 12, 1807; m. B. Goddard, June 11, 1828, and d. Sept. 4, 1834.

59. iii. Robert-Oliver, b. April 25, 1809.

iv. Emeline-Dorothy, b. Feb. 11, 1811; m. Benjamin Reed, March 27, 1828; d. March 8, 1829.

v. Julia-Eliza, b. Sept. 26, 1814; d. Dec. 22, 1814.

60. vi. Charles-Cleveland, b. June 16, 1818.

He died Aug. 11, 1824. His second wife died March 11, 1852.

37. Jonathan Usher (see 20) of Haddam, Conn., was born Nov. 7, 1770, and died Dec. 26, 1839; married Mehitable B. Comstock, Nov. 25, 1803, and had —

61. i. Selden, b. Feb. 23, 1806.

ii. Cornelia-Ann, b. June 9, 1808, and m. Braddock Strong, Feb. 7, 1826.

iii. Caroline-M., b. Nov. 18, 1811; m. Roswell Reed, Nov. 16, 1831.

iv. Jonathan-P., b. April 1, 1813; d. Nov. 27, 1836.

v. Maria-M., b. May, 1816; d. Jan. 11, 1817.

38. Robert Usher (see 20) of Hamilton, N.Y., was born Dec. 14, 1772; married in 1797, Lucy, daughter of William and Lucy (Day) Brainerd, who was born April 22, 1778. He died Sept. 27, 1851. Their children were —

62. i. Newell-F., b. March 31, 1798.

63. ii. William, b. Sept. 6, 1799.

64. iii. Horace, b. Nov. 22, 1801.

iv. Almira, b. Jan. 7, 1810; m. Ira Sherman, July, 1840; d. July 30, 1851.

65. v. Robert-R., b. Dec. 31, 1812.

39. Revilo Cone Usher (see 20) of East Haddam, Conn., was born Jan. 19, 1783; married, April 4, 1827, Mandana, daughter of Rev. Robert and Jerusha (Estabrook) Robbins, and had —

i. Catherine-Meroa, b. Dec. 26, 1827.

ii. Robert-Bela-Robbins, b. Sept. 28, 1831.

iii. Abby-Mandana, b. June 7, 1833; m. Nov. 9, 1852, David S. Bigelow.

iv. Amatus-Revilo, b. Oct. 3, 1834; d. Aug. 21, 1838.

v. James-Chauncy, b. Sept. 2, 1837.

40. Sophran Usher (see 20) of Chatham, Conn., was born Jan. 29, 1792; married, Nov. 8, 1826, Abigail, daughter of Elisha, Jr., and Beersheba (Sellew) Lord, and had —

Elisha-Lord, b. Aug. 23, 1835; d. Sept. 3, 1839.

41. Josiah Cleveland Usher (see 20) of Plymouth, Conn., and Plainville, Conn., was born Aug. 24, 1802; married, Sept. 9, 1828, Ruth Frisbie, and had —

i. James, b. July 11, 1831; d. Feb. 20, 1837.
ii. Ruth-Ann, b. Aug. 19, 1834; m. Francis H. Smith, April 29, 1855.
iii. Robert-Cleveland, b. April 19, 1841.

41A. Zechariah Usher (see 22) lived in Buxton, Me., and afterwards in Rye, N.H. He was a physician, and married Bethiah Leavitt, Jan. 29, 1793. She was born April 19, 1772, and was daughter of Daniel and Abigail Leavitt.

42. Abijah Usher (see 22) of Medford, Mass., and Hollis, Me., was born Feb. 15, 1757. He died in 1836. He was a soldier in the Revolution, enlisting July 15, 1776, in Captain Barron's Company. He was generally given the title of Captain. He was Selectman in 1805, 1808, and 1810. He was Representative to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1809, 1810, and 1821. He married, 1st, Mrs. Mary Weld, then of Roxbury, Oct. 4, 1784. She was born Dec. 11, 1762, and died Oct. 19, 1791. She was daughter of Lieut.-Colonel John Sumner of Ashford, Conn. His children by her were —

66. i. Ellis-Baker, b. Nov. 7, 1785.
67. ii. Abijah, b. Dec. 22, 1788.
68. iii. Mary-Ruggles, b. 1789.

He married, 2d, Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Tompson) Kidder, Dec. 20, 1795. His children by her were —

85. iv. Samuel.
v. Drusilla; m., 1st, —— Hamlin; 2d, —— Riggs; d. 1876.
86. vi. James-Madison, b. 1808.
87. vii. Robert-S.

43. Robert Usher (see 22) of Merrimack, N.H., was born March 7, 1761, and died Sept., 1838. He enlisted July 7, 1780, in Captain Spalding's Company, which joined the army at West Point. He married Lydia Harris, who died July 11, 1860. His children were —

i. Elizabeth; d. in infancy.
69. ii. Robert, b. 1787.
70. iii. Atherton.
71. iv. Scolly.
72. v. Luther.
88. vi. Elizabeth, b. 1797.
89. vii. Fanny, b. Jan. 10, 1800.
90. viii. Abigail.
91. ix. Barnard, b. May 6, 1805.
x. John; m. Mary Strout.
xi. Mary; m. Alexander Parker.
86. xii. Sarah, b. 1809.

44. Daniel Usher (see 22) of Danvers, Mass., was born May 14, 1763, and died May 18, 1848. He was a soldier in the Revolution. He enlisted Aug. 6, 1781, and acquired the title of Captain. He married, 1st, Dec. 26, 1785, Lois Park of Framingham, and had —

i. Abigail.
ii. Hannah.
iii. John.

He married, 2d, Margaret Carroll of Danvers. She died Aug. 15, 1854. He had by her —

iv. Eliza.
v. Mary.
vi. Daniel.
vii. Serena.

45. JOHN USHER (see 22) of Medford was born in 1766; married Susan, daughter of Eben Brooks, in 1789, and had —

Susan-Brooks, b. 1790; m., 1st, Seth Wyman, April 26, 1810; and, 2d, Benjamin Pratt.

46. ELEAZAR USHER (see 22) of Medford was born Nov. 23, 1770. He died in Lynn, April 9, 1852. He married Fanny Bucknam, Oct. 6, 1799. She was born March 13, 1780, and died Dec. 23, 1848. Her pedigree is as follows. She descended from —

(1) William Bucknam, who, born in 1602, became a freeman at Charlestown in 1647, but moved to Malden. He had a son —

(2) Joses Bucknam of Malden, who was born in 1641, and died Aug. 24, 1694. He, in turn, had a son —

(3) Joses Bucknam of Malden, who was born Jan., 1666, and died April 5, 1741. He married, Feb. 24, 1690, Hannah, daughter of John Peabody, and, in turn, had a son —

(4) Joses Bucknam of Malden, who was born April 17, 1692, and by his wife Phœbe had a son —

(5) Moses Bucknam, who was born in Malden, Oct. 16, 1733. He removed to Charlestown in

1787. He married Borridel Green, Jan. 18, 1759. His children were —

I. Borridel, b. Nov. 14, 1759.
II. Sarah, b. Sept. 15, 1761.
III. Deborah, b. Nov. 15, 1763.
IV. Moses, b. April 30, 1766.
V. Leonard, b. Oct. 6, 1768; d. Nov. 29, 1849. He married Anna Adams, April 9, 1799, who died Oct. 2, 1835.
VI. Spencer, b. Jan. 22, 1772. He married Mary Frost, Nov. 9, 1794.
VII. Nancy, b. March 1, 1778. She married Joseph Tufts, Jr., Jan. 8, 1797.
VIII. FANNY, b. March 13, 1780.

Thus Eleazer Usher, the youngest of a family of ten children, married Fanny Bucknam, the youngest of a family of eight children. They had eleven children —

73. I. John-Gardner, b. Sept. 5, 1800.
74. II. Sarah-Bucknam, b. Dec. 26, 1802.
75. III. Fanny-Bucknam, b. Oct. 13, 1804.
76. IV. Mary-Ann, b. Feb. 2, 1806.
77. V. Lydia-Cutter, b. Feb. 14, 1808.
78. VI. Eleazar, b. Aug. 25, 1810.
79. VII. Nancy-Adams, b. May 3, 1812.
80. VIII. James-Madison, b. Nov. 12, 1814.
81. IX. Leonard-Bucknam, b. March 3, 1817.
82. X. Henry-Weston, b. Aug. 27, 1819.
83. XI. Roland-Greene, b. Jan. 6, 1823.

SIXTH GENERATION.

47. George-Finney Usher (see 24) of Bristol, was born Oct. 22, 1792, and died Aug. 17, 1877. He married, 1st, in 1817, Susan-Maria, daughter of Alexander-Viets Griswold, Bishop of the Eastern Diocese of Connecticut. She was born 1797, and died July 29, 1825. He had by her —

i. Elizabeth-Griswold, b. May 24, 1818; m., in 1839, Joseph A. Sprague; d. Sept. 23, 1879.

He married, 2d, in 1833, Rebecca, daughter of Allen and Elizabeth Bourn. She was born in 1810, and died June 17, 1842. He had by her —

ii. Helen-Maria, b. Aug. 17, 1834; d. Dec. 10, 1892.

iii. Irene-Frances, b. Dec. 8, 1838.

He married, 3d, Emily F. French, Sept. 22, 1857. She was born in 1826. His daughter Irene writes me that Archbishop Usher, as shown in the well-known engraving based on the Oxford portrait, "looks enough like my father to be a twin brother." The Archbishop was born in 1580, died March 21, 1656, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His physical reappearance in the family two hundred years later is a curious fact.

48. Allen Thomas Usher (see 26) of Bristol was born in 1806, married Mary Wardwell in 1833, and died in 1874. She died in 1876. Their children were —

92. i. Susan-J., b. 1834.

ii. James, b. 1835; d. July 28, 1840.

iii. Mary-A., b. 1835.

iv. Hezekiah-W., b. 1838; d. 1863.
93. v. Anna, b. 1839.
94. vi. Allen-T., b. 1844.
vii. Sarah-N., b. 1848; d. 1851.
95. viii. Sophia, b. 1850.
ix. John-N., b. 1851; d. 1851.
x. Nathaniel-W., b. 1854.
96. xi. James-M., b. 1855.

49. Thomas Jefferson Usher (see 26) of Bristol was born in 1811; married Elizabeth J. Waldron in 1836, and had —

97. Thomas-Francis, b. 1837.

50. Allen Usher (see 26) of Bristol was born Aug. 25, 1796, and died at sea April, 1818. He married Ann Blake, and had —

Allen.

51. James Usher (see 28) of Bristol was born in 1789; married Susan Cox, who died Dec. 10, 1840, aged 52. He was Lieutenant of the privateer "Yankee," which went into commission in July, 1812. In her first cruise of less than three months she captured ten prizes, taking or destroying nearly half a million dollars' worth of property. His share of prize money on that first cruise was nearly six thousand dollars. He died in 1829, leaving one daughter —

Mary.

52. William H. Usher (see 29) of Bristol was born in 1802; married Phœbe H. Maxfield, Aug. 23, 1828. He died in 1885. Children were —

98. i. John, b. Feb. 3, 1831.
ii. Mary-Elizabeth, b. March 1, 1838; d. May 23, 1873; m. F. W. Tanner.

53. BENJAMIN B. USHER (see 29) of Bristol was born in 1804; married Abby W. Peck, Sept. 16, 1838. He died in 1885. Children were —

I. Mary-Abby, b. June 7, 1839.

II. Elizabeth-B., b. June 7, 1841; d. 1893.

His wife died April 10, 1848. He married, 2d, Sarah A. Talbot, Nov. 23, 1848.

54. JOHN PALMER USHER (see 33) of Indiana was born Jan. 9, 1816, and died April 13, 1889. He married, June 26, 1844, Margaret, daughter of General Arthur Patterson. John P. Usher was very prominent as a lawyer. He was born in Brookfield, N.Y., but after having been admitted to the bar he removed to Terre Haute, Ind. He was Attorney-General of that State for many years. In 1862, he was made First Assistant Secretary of State at Washington, and held that place until January, 1863, when he became Secretary of the Interior, and thus a member of President Lincoln's Cabinet, in which office he remained until May, 1865. He resided in Lawrence, Kan., at the time of his death. His children were —

I. Arthur-Patterson, b. Nov. 17, 1846; d. June, 1886.

II. John-Palmer, b. Sept. 22, 1849.

99. III. Linton-J., b. Dec. 9, 1852.

IV. Samuel-Chambers, b. Nov. 7, 1855.

55. JAMES S. USHER (see 35) of Spencer, Mass., was born April 14, 1813; married Lucena Sumner, Oct. 18, 1837. She was daughter of William Sumner, who married Lucena Fletcher. She was born April 2, 1814, and died Feb. 9, 1871. James S.

died May 8, 1853, when his widow, Lucena, married Hiram Marsh, Aug. 21, 1858. Children —

i. William-D., b. Aug. 4, 1839.
ii. James-Henry, b. Nov. 4, 1842.
iii. Charles-Edward, b. May 8, 1845.
iv. John-Sumner, b. Oct. 29, 1847.
v. Julia-Maria, b. Sept. 6, 1850.

56. Elisha M. Usher (see 35) of Marblehead, Mass., was born Sept. 12, 1815; married, Dec. 26, 1838, Rebecca D., daughter of Edward and Mary-E. Elkins of Smithfield, R.I., and had —

i. Edward-M., b. Dec. 29, 1840.
ii. Horace-B., b. Nov. 25, 1842.
iii. Sarah-A., b. Nov. 28, 1845; d. Aug. 24, 1846.
iv. Timothy-A.-T., b. Dec. 13, 1849.
v. Rebecca-D., b. Aug. 3, 1855; d. Sept. 14, 1855.

57. Joseph Usher (see 35) of North Uxbridge, Mass., was born April 17, 1821; married, 1st, Dec. 25, 1844, Susan R. Hall, and had —

i. Anna-June, b. July 6, 1848.
ii. Eugene-John, b. Oct. 5, 1851; d. Dec. 17, 1856.

His wife died June 1, 1856, and he married, 2d, April 23, 1857, Elvira Wheelock.

58. Stephen Usher (see 35) of East Brookfield, Mass., was born Feb. 5, 1827; married, June 11, 1851, Roxana Mullet, and had —

George-H., b. July 30, 1853.

59. Robert Oliver Usher (see 36) of Covington, Ga., was born April 25, 1809; married Fanny Colbert, Dec. 17, 1839.

60. Charles Cleveland Usher (see 36) of Brunswick, Ga., was born June 16, 1818; married Amelia-Augusta Barnes (b. Aug. 29, 1834), Feb. 20, 1854.

61. Selden Usher (see 37) of Higganum, Conn., was born Feb. 23, 1806; married Sarah J. Hubbard, Feb. 5, 1833, and had —

i. Melissa, b. Sept. 8, 1835.
ii. Jerusha, b. Dec. 9, 1837.
iii. Cyron, b. Oct. 29, 1849.

62. Newell F. Usher (see 38) of Sheridan, N.Y., was born March 31, 1798, and died March, 1870; married, 1st, Anna Ischam, Oct. 17, 1821, and had —

i. Ozro-P., b. Aug. 20, 1824; d. Jan. 7, 1848.
ii. Betsy-A., b. Nov. 5, 1825; m. Frank Perkins, May 26, 1847.
iii. Chauncy-A., b. Sept. 13. 1828; d. Oct. 1, 1845.
118. iv. Lescomb-R., b. July 13, 1831.
119. v. Frederic-Rosaloo, b. Sept. 30, 1841.

His wife dying in 1846, he married, 2d, Fanny Smith, Feb. 25, 1847. She died in 1875. They had —

vi. Fanny-Maria, } b. Aug. } d. Oct. 31, 1850.
vii. Anna-Sophia, } 19, 1849; } d. Nov. 22, 1850.
viii. Flora-Adèle, b. March 14, 1851; m. Walter H. Deland, April 18, 1873. He died June 19, 1881. They had one child, Esther-Viola, b. May 17, 1874; d. June 1, 1883.

63. William Usher (see 38) of East Hamilton, N.Y., was born Sept. 6, 1799; married Rosetta Foote, May 26, 1824. She was born Sept. 13, 1803, and died Dec. 26, 1853. They had —

i. Cordelia-R., b. Jan. 28, 1827.

100. ii. Devereau-W., b. Dec. 18, 1831.

iii. Ambrosia-L., b. March 25, 1835; d. July 13, 1836.

64. Horace Usher (see 38) of East Hamilton, N.Y., was born Nov. 22, 1801, and died Sept. 29, 1879; married Olive Brainard, Nov. 28, 1830. She was born Nov. 17, 1803, and died March 9, 1884. They had —

i. E.-Corydon, b. Jan. 28, 1832; m. Elizabeth M. Nye, Aug. 28, 1853; no children.

ii. O.-Lueyne, b. Sept. 2, 1833; d. May 7, 1843.

iii. A.-Maritta, b. April 6, 1837.

iv. Guert-G., b. Dec. 7, 1843; m. Elizabeth Tinker, Oct. 9, 1867; no children.

v. R.-Melville, b. Sept. 8, 1846; m. Ella Louise Blanding, Jan. 21, 1880; no children.

65. Robert R. Usher (see 38) of East Hamilton, N.Y., was born Dec. 31, 1812, and died Nov. 7, 1890; married Ursula Felton, Oct. 7, 1838. She died Sept., 1891. They had —

Martha-S., b. Aug. 28, 1853; d. Dec. 30, 1855.

66. Ellis Baker Usher (see 42) of Hollis, Me., was born Nov. 7, 1785, and died May 21, 1855. His father gave, in 1799, to each of his sons, Ellis B. and Abijah, a horse; and, at the ages of twelve and ten, respectively, they left Medford, and went on horseback to seek their fortunes in Hollis, Me.

Ellis went into the employ of Colonel Isaac Lane, and when nineteen years old had saved enough to buy a farm, which he gave to his father, who then came to live in Hollis. This farm is still in the family. Ellis B. Usher became a very prominent man. He was for many years the leading lumberman on the Saco River. He left a large estate, despite the fact that during the panic of 1837 he paid nearly one hundred thousand dollars to meet his indorsements of other men's notes. He was Town Clerk, 1816–1818. He was a member of the Maine Constitutional Convention, and a signer of the Constitution. He was also a member of the Maine Senate. He married, 1st, Nov. 12, 1812, Rebecca Randall, who died June 4, 1819. By her he had —

i. Henry-E., b. Feb. 14, 1814; d. April 27, 1827.

ii. Benjamin-Jones-Randall, b. Dec. 25, 1815; d. Dec. 23, 1816.

iii. Sarah-Ellen-Randall, b. Oct. 20, 1817; m., 1st, Horace Sand; 2d, Dr. Elbridge Bacon.

He married, 2d, Nov. 26, 1820, Hannah, daughter of Colonel Isaac Lane. She was born Jan. 1, 1795. By her he had —

iv. Rebecca-Randall, b. Aug. 31, 1821.

v. Martha-Hooper, b. May 1, 1823; d. Feb. 27, 1893; m. Dr. Joseph G. Osgood, Sept. 27, 1848.

101. vi. Isaac-Lane, b. May 12, 1825.

vii. Jane-Maria-Lane, b. Dec. 1, 1828; d. Aug. 5, 1832.

viii. Hannah-Lane, b. Sept. 1, 1831; d. Aug. 21, 1832.

ix. Mary, b. July 21, 1833; d. Aug. 8, 1833.

x. Jane-Maria-Bradley, b. Oct. 12, 1836; m. Judge Nathan Webb, June 17, 1867.

67. Abijah Usher (see 42) of Hollis, Me., was born Dec. 22, 1788, and died Feb. 11, 1841. He was Selectman, 1839–1840. He married Susan Nason, who was born Jan. 22, 1790. By her he had —

i. Susan-D., b. Feb. 2, 1811; d. Oct. 10, 1855; m. Philbrick Abbot.

102. ii. Abijah, b. Feb. 2, 1813.

iii. Cyrus-K., b. March 25, 1816; d. March 11, 1842.

iv. Sarah-E., b. March 10, 1818; m. Joseph Ridlon.

103. v. Ellis-Baker, b. Dec. 26, 1819.

vi. Mary-Ann-K., b. Nov. 11, 1821; m. Mark Hutchins.

vii. Emily-C., b. Feb. 22, 1824; d. March 20, 1852; m. Amos Boulter, Jan. 5, 1852.

104. viii. Henry-A., b. Sept. 9, 1826.

ix. Dorcas-M., b. March 23, 1829; m. John Carll.

x. Napoleon-Bonaparte, b. June 6, 1832; d. Feb. 9, 1833.

68. Mary Ruggles Usher (see 42) was born 1789, and married John Lane of Hollis, Me. She died in 1841. Her children were —

i. Mary-Nowell-Sumner, b. May 25, 1812; d. May, 1890; m. Rev. William Pierce.

ii. Stephen-Palmer, b. 1814; m., 1st, Mary F. Hobson; 2d, Alice Sims.

iii. Charles-Usher, b. 1816; m. Maria M. Anderson.

iv. John-Woodman, b. 1818; d. 1889; m. Catherine Thomas.

v. Rebecca-Kidder, b. June 4, 1821; d. Nov., 1821.

vi. Almeda-Caroline, b. April 7, 1823; m. Walter Higgins of Washington, D.C., and had Almeda-Maria, b. 1851; Rebecca-Lane, b. 1854; Harriet-Walter, b. 1857; Mary-Usher, b. 1861.

vii. Marquis de Lafayette, b. June 11, 1825; d. Sept. 15, 1872; m. Elizabeth T. Chadbourne. He was United States Consul at Vera Cruz from 1862 till 1867. At the time of his death he was Judge of the Superior Court. He lived in Portland, Me.

viii. Susan-Maria, b. Nov. 1830.

ix. Ellen-Boardman, b. March 1, 1832; m. Charles W. Snow.

69. Robert Usher (see 43) of Merrimack, N.H., and Buxton, Me., was born in 1787; married, 1st, Lydia ——; and, 2d, Susan McDonald in 1811, and had —

i. Miriam-M., b. 1813; m. Rev. Isaac Libby, 1833.

ii. Benjamin-M., b. 1815.

III. Scolly-G., b. 1819; m. Rebecca Bliss, 1846.
IV. Elizabeth-B., b. 1821; m. Jabez M. Latham, 1840.
V. Caroline-M., b. 1823; m. Anthony Boothby, 1842.

He died Oct. 22, 1824. His widow (b. 1788) died Sept. 10, 1852.

70. ATHERTON USHER (see 43) of Gorham, Me., married, and had —

I. George.
II. Mary-Elizabeth.
III. Sarah; m. William Sweetser, Jr., Nov. 26, 1812.
IV. Elizabeth.

71. SCOLLY USHER (see 43) of Buxton, Me., married, and had —

I. George-Washington.
II. Alonzo.

72. LUTHER USHER (see 43) married Esther Noble, and had —

I. Scolly.
II. Esther-Ann.

73. JOHN GARDNER USHER (see 46) of Winchester, Mass., was born Sept. 5, 1800, and died Feb. 2, 1859. He married, in 1826, Mary Copps George, who was born March 21, 1804, and died Jan. 24, 1879. He had two children; viz., —

I. George, who died in infancy.
105. II. Helen-Marr, b. March 17, 1829.

74. SARAH BUCKNAM USHER (see 46) of Medford, Mass., was born Dec. 26, 1802. She married John Wade, Dec. 26, 1822. He was son of Major John Wade, and was born Dec. 20, 1800, and died

Dec. 4, 1826. She died in 1832. Her children were —

i. John, b. Jan. 5, 1824. He went to California, where he died unmarried.
ii. Andrew, b. Sept. 10, 1825.

75. Fanny Bucknam Usher (see 46) of Medford, Mass., was born Oct. 13, 1804, and died in 1838. She married William Griffin, Nov. 24, 1825. He was son of Joshua Griffin, who married Abigail Butters. He was born Feb. 7, 1802, at Haverhill, and died at Medford, July 30, 1835. Her children by him were —

i. William, b. May 20, 1827; d. Aug. 17, 1882. He married Sarah Jane Mudge, Nov. 28, 1850, and had one son, William-Winslow, who was born Feb. 27, 1855.
ii. Fanny, b. April 4, 1829.
iii. Sarah-Wade, b. Oct. 25, 1831. She married William W. Gage, Aug. 27, 1846.
iv. Augustus-Plummer, b. Feb. 8, 1833.
v. David-Howe, b. Nov. 8, 1835.

She married, then, Noah Hooper Smith, March 8, 1836, and by him had one child —

vi. Edward-Everett, b. 1837.

76. Mary Ann Usher (see 46) of Lynn, Mass., was born Feb. 2, 1806. She married, 1st, Francis Wade, April 19, 1826, and by him had —

i. George.
ii. Mary-Ann.
iii. Frank.

She married, 2d, Archibald S. Hulen, Oct. 5, 1840, but had no issue by him. He died March 26, 1864. She died March 29, 1883.

77. Lydia Cutter Usher (see 46) was born Feb. 14, 1808. She married Arley Plummer, April 15, 1828. He was son of Abel, and was born in Londonderry, N.H., Jan. 20, 1798, where he died Jan. 10, 1879. She died at Somerville, Mass., Nov. 10, 1889. Her children were —

i. Arley-Augustus, b. Dec. 29, 1828; d. March 25, 1830.

ii. Frances-Augusta, } b. March 22, 1830.
iii. Lydia-Elizabeth, } d. March 25, 1830.

78. Eleazar Usher (see 46) of Lynn, Mass., was born Aug. 25, 1810, and died Jan. 4, 1881. He married Jane K. Hartwell, April 6, 1840. She was born Sept. 10, 1820, and died Aug. 7, 1879. His children were —

106. i. Charles-Nelson, b. Sept. 20, 1841.

ii. George-Hulen, b. Jan. 25, 1844; d. Nov. 27, 1860.

iii. Pamela-Ann, b. Sept. 17, 1846; d. Nov. 8, 1848.

107. iv. Warren-Hulen, b. Aug. 18, 1848.

108. v. John-Gardner, b. Aug. 27, 1853.

79. Nancy Adams Usher (see 46) was born May 3, 1812. She married Charles Pinkney Philbrick, Aug. 29, 1833. He was son of Benjamin, and was born at Rye, N.H., Oct. 4, 1799. He died in Boston, Dec. 7, 1891. She died Dec. 14, 1842. Her children were —

i. Georgianna, b. Dec. 3, 1835. She married Frederick William Smith, Jr., of Boston, Nov. 25, 1868, and had one child, Otis-Usher, who was born Oct. 25, 1872.

II. Henrietta, b. Feb. 26, 1837. She married, Feb. 4, 1858, Albert Morse, who resides in Boston.

III. Charles-Mason, b. Jan. 26, 1840.

IV. Anna-Cora, b. Dec. 6, 1842. She married, Jan. 28, 1863, William Harrison Hadley.

80. Rev. JAMES MADISON USHER (see 46) of Medford, Mass., was born Nov. 12, 1814. He was ordained as a Universalist minister Dec. 1, 1839. He was a fluent and effective public speaker, and was very prominent in the work of his church denomination. For many years he kept a book-store on Cornhill in Boston, chiefly in the interest of the Universalist Church. He was an enthusiastic friend of the temperance cause. In 1851, 1857, and 1858, he was a member of the State Senate, and for some years was in the House of Representatives. In 1850, he was Grand Master of the Massachusetts Order of Odd Fellows. In 1867, he was Commissioner from Massachusetts to the Paris Exposition. From January, 1864, to November, 1872, he published *The Nation*, a weekly newspaper devoted to the cause of temperance. When it started it was the only paper of its kind in the State, and the only one of any prominence in New England. He prepared and published, in 1886, a "History of Medford."

In the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows held in Boston in February, 1892, an elaborate testimonial to the memory of James M. Usher was spread upon the records, as follows:—

"The name and memory of James M. Usher, Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, is held in reverence and respect by the whole brotherhood, of which he was one of the brightest and most talented members. His sympathetic nature, his cordiality, and his manliness were traits of character that at once commanded the admiration of all who were favored with his presence, and when once you had his confidence it was forever. Our province is to speak of him as a member of this Order; but should we choose to broaden our tribute, we could truthfully say that few citizens of our Commonwealth had for over half a century been more active in various capacities as a merchant, minister, publisher, counsellor, commissioner, lecturer, and a multiplicity of work that marks a man as imbued with public spirit and general interest in a common cause. His presence was always manifest by his distinguished appearance — somewhat above medium height, well proportioned, erect in carriage, affable in manner, and eloquent in speech. He truly was in every way a Roman. In our association he inhaled that inspiration that gave full scope to his natural talent, and his conclusions could only be drawn from what the heart felt. He was generous even to a degree that might to some seem a failing. He was just because he was honest. He was lovable because it was his nature. He was forgiving. He made friends and retained them by his many good qualities.

"By his extensive experience, genial manner, ready wit, and valuable advice he won and retained

the grateful appreciation and sincere regard of its membership, and no brother will be more generally missed.

"He was admitted to the Grand Lodge in 1845, where he was soon recognized for his zeal in its work. On Aug. 1, 1850, Brother Usher was elected to the office of Grand Master.

"It is hardly necessary to add that those brothers of the Grand Lodge who were interested at the above dates, and who are yet active with us, bear testimony of Brother Usher's wise influence, attention to duty, and acceptable service in the exalted position he occupied. After he retired from office he was still attentive, yet other duties and active business pressed him for time, and he could not devote to it that personal attention he ardently wished. But as years lengthened with him and less tax was made upon his time, he again joined the active force and was constant in his attendance at the sessions of the Grand Lodge, ever ready to take part in our deliberations and to lend his influence and power to further the sublime mission of Odd Fellowship. His honesty of purpose and long identity with the Fraternity will be cherished by us, and always with a sweet recollection of one who was of us a part.

"Brother Usher was buried at Mt. Auburn on Sunday, Jan. 3, 1892. Public funeral services were held at his late residence at West Medford, and were largely attended by the brotherhood. Bay State Lodge No. 40 rendered the ritualistic burial service of the Order. Harmony Lodge

No. 68 of Medford and Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 186 of West Medford were represented as a body, and a delegation of Grand Officers, Past Grand Officers, and members of this Grand Lodge. It was one of the most largely attended funerals that had ever taken place in Medford, as well as one of the most impressive. In accord with our fraternal expression of respect, love, and esteem, be it

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Brother James M. Usher this Grand Lodge and the Order universal have lost an able, beloved, and honored brother."

He married, June 11, 1838, Pamela Pray. She was born June 17, 1819, and died Oct. 20, 1890. He died Dec. 31, 1891. His children were —

109. I. James-Franklin, b. Oct. 1, 1839.
II. Roland-Greene, b. Sept. 11, 1843; d. April 5, 1857.
III. Pamela, b. Sept. 15, 1847; d. Sept. 29, 1847.
IV. Mary-Florence, b. July 11, 1850; d. Oct. 15, 1869.

81. Leonard Bucknam Usher (see 46) of Lynn, Mass., was born March 3, 1817. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1852, and of the Common Council in 1857. He was Postmaster from 1858 to 1861. He married, May 11, 1843, Lydia Mansfield Jacobs. She was born July 24, 1819, and was daughter of Benjamin H. Jacobs, who married Elizabeth Downing. His children were —

I. George-Leonard, b. May 5, 1844; d. Aug. 26, 1844.

110. II. Frederick-Wellington, b. Oct. 5, 1847.
111. III. Fannie-Elizabeth, b. Nov. 22, 1850.
IV. Leonard-Bucknam, b. Jan. 21, 1852; d. Aug. 23, 1852.
112. V. Addie-Gertrude, b. Jan. 10, 1856.
VI. Lydia-Ann, b. Sept. 29, 1860.

82. HENRY WESTON USHER (see 46) of New York was born Aug. 27, 1819. He joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1845, served as Sergeant from 1847 until 1853, when he became Lieutenant. In 1854, on the organization of the Lawrence Light Guards of Medford, he became the first Captain of that Company. For very many years he was the manager of one of the departments in the great dry goods establishment of A. T. Stewart in New York. He married, Jan. 23, 1842, Deborah Sampson Cook. She was born Sept. 27, 1819, and was daughter of Levi Cook, who married Priscilla Sampson. He died Nov. 26, 1879. His children were —

I. Ella-Gertrude, b. June 26, 1845.
II. Ida-Louise, b. Sept. 21, 1847.
III. Horace-Henry, b. Dec. 17, 1850; d. Nov. 10, 1878.
IV. Arthur-Howard, b. Aug. 31, 1853; d. July 8, 1877.
V. Alice-Jeannette, b. April 9, 1856; d. April 3, 1879.
VI. Jennie-Evelyn, b. June 7, 1862; d. Aug. 13, 1863.

83. ROLAND GREENE USHER (see 46) of Lynn, Mass., was born Jan. 6, 1823. He died March 5,

1895. He was a member of Lynn Common Council, 1852 and 1853; Alderman, 1859 and 1860; Major in the United States Army, 1861–1866; Mayor of Lynn, 1866, 1867, and 1868; Member of Governor's Council, 1868, 1869, and 1870; United States Marshal, District of Massachusetts, 1871–1879; Warden Massachusetts State Prison, 1883–1886. He married, June 5, 1844, Caroline Matilda Mudge. She was born Dec. 22, 1821, and was the daughter of Daniel Lee Mudge. Her lineage is as follows: —

(1) Thomas Mudge, born in 1624, came to Malden about 1650. He had a son —

(2) John Mudge, born at Malden, 1654, and died Oct. 29, 1733. He married Ruth Burditt, who was born 1666, and died Oct. 17, 1733. He had, in his turn, a son —

(3) John Mudge, who was born at Malden, Nov. 21, 1686, and died Nov. 26, 1762. He had, in his turn, a son —

(4) John Mudge, who was born in Malden, Dec. 30, 1713, but removed in 1748 to Lynnfield, where he died Nov. 26, 1762. He married Mary Waite, May 4, 1738. He had a son —

(5) Enoch Mudge, who was born at Lynnfield, Aug. 1, 1754, and moved to Lynn, where he died Jan. 30, 1832. He married Lydia Ingalls, Jan. 6, 1773. She was daughter of John and Abigail, and was born May 22, 1756, and died April 25, 1833. She was the granddaughter of Edmund Ingalls, who was one of the first settlers of Lynn in 1629. Enoch had a son —

(6) Daniel Lee Mudge, who was born Oct. 1, 1793, and died Dec. 3, 1872. He married, June 4, 1815, Mary Barry, who was daughter of Joseph and Mary. She was born Aug. 14, 1795, and died Sept. 21, 1831. His children by her were —

i. Oliver-Augustus, b. Feb. 13, 1816; d. March 21, 1891. He married, Oct. 18, 1841, Elizabeth S. Beach.

ii. Mary-Ann, b. April 9, 1818; d. Sept., 1882. She married, 1st, J. W. Downing, July 5, 1838. He died Aug. 14, 1839. 2d, Stephen H. Gardiner, April 17, 1844. He died March 22, 1891.

iii. CAROLINE-MATILDA, b. Dec. 22, 1821.

iv. David-Bickford, b. April 24, 1825. He married, 1st, Lucy A. Kissam, April 25, 1861. She died July 1, 1877. 2d, Harriet Louise Cragin, March 12, 1879.

v. Martha-Ellen, b. Nov. 17, 1827. She married Sidney I. Breed, Aug. 5, 1849.

vi. Sarah-Jane, b. Feb. 10, 1830. She married William Griffin, Nov. 28, 1850.

The children of Roland Greene Usher were —

i. Carolina-Anna, b. Dec. 5, 1847; d. Nov. 6, 1848.

ii. Abbott-Lester, b. Aug. 19, 1849; d. Nov. 13, 1854.

113. iii. Edward-Preston, b. Nov. 19, 1851.

114. iv. Caroline-Mudge, b. March 28, 1855.

84. NATHANIEL USHER (see 33) of Brookfield, N.Y., was born Oct. 11, 1827, and died Aug. 22, 1873. He married Pamela E. Woolverton, Oct. 27, 1853, and had —

115. i. Nathaniel-Reilly, b. April 7, 1855.
ii. Edwin-McNamee, b. Oct. 27, 1856.

85. Samuel Usher (see 42) of Hollis, Me., married Jane Murray, and had —

Irene.

86. James Madison Usher (see 42) of Hollis, Me., was born in 1808, and died Nov. 5, 1878. He married, in 1837, Sarah Usher (see 43, xii.), and had —

Emeline, b. 1839; m. Jonas Blackstone, Oct. 24, 1884.

87. Robert S. Usher (see 42) of Hollis, Me. He was Town Clerk in 1856; died, 1889. He married Eunice Strout, and had —

Mary-Ellen.

88. Elizabeth Usher (see 43) of Sebago, Me., was born in 1797; died Oct. 18, 1858. Married William Fitch, and had —

i. Mary; m. Albert Young.
ii. Lizzie-W.; m. —— Nelson.
iii. Lydia.
iv. Luther.
v. William.
vi. Charles.
vii. Ellis.

89. Fanny Usher (see 43) was born Jan. 10, 1800, and married Isaac McCorison. She died May 22, 1875. She had —

i. Sarah, b. Oct. 26, 1820; m. Gardiner Moulton.
ii. John, b. Aug. 1, 1822; m. Maria Varney.
iii. Lydia, b. Jan. 26, 1824; m. Joseph Rumery.

iv. Robert-S., b. May 11, 1827; d. at sea, unm.
v. Mary, b. Nov. 9, 1830; d. Feb. 26, 1874; m. John Huff.
vi. George, b. July 31, 1832; d. Sept. 13, 1864; m. Mary Adair.
vii. Isaac, b. July 12, 1837; d. Oct. 21, 1860; m. Rebecca Whittier.
viii. Frances-A., b. March 16, 1834; m. Samuel Nason.
ix. James, b. May 15, 1839; d. Oct. 26, 1850.
x. Olive, b. Aug. 25, 1828; m. John G. Jones, Sept. 1, 1844.

90. ABIGAIL USHER (see 43) of Hollis, Me., married Nathaniel Haley, and had —

i. Fanny; m. Nathan Palmer.
ii. Mary; m. Joseph Quincy.
iii. Lydia; m. James Rogers.
iv. Joseph.
v. Harriet; m. Ezra Nason.
vi. Elizabeth; m. Nason Bradeen.
vii. Lorena; m. Elisha Davis.

91. BARNARD USHER (see 43) of Bridgeton, Me., was born May 6, 1805, and died Jan. 14, 1888. He married, 1st, Louisa Ingalls, daughter of Isaiah and Sarah Ingalls. She died Jan. 1, 1850. He married, 2d, Sabrina M. Davis, daughter of David and Martha. She was born in 1814. His children were —

116. i. Marshall, b. Dec. 3, 1835.
ii. John-D., b. 1838; d. 1841.
117. iii. Amelia-A., b. Aug. 13, 1845.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

92. Susan J. Usher (see 48) of Bristol, R.I., was born in 1834, and died in 1871. She married C. J. E. Fales in 1855. He died in 1892. Their children were —

i. Emma-C., b. 1856.
ii. Ernest-E., b. 1860.
iii. Hattie-M., b. 1862.
iv. Allen-T., b. 1865.

93. Anna Usher (see 48) of Bristol, R.I., was born in 1839. She married, in 1865, J. A. Angell. He died in 1876. Their children were —

i. May, b. 1866.
ii. Bertha, b. 1868.
iii. John-W., b. 1870.
iv. Elsie, b. 1874; d. 1876.

94. Allen T. Usher (see 48) of Bristol, R.I., was born in 1844. He married Lura Brodhead in 1872.

95. Sophia Usher (see 48) of Bristol, R.I., was born in 1850. She married C. B. Pearse in 1874, and had —

i. Carthagena, b. 1875; d. 1880.
ii. Mamie, b. 1879.
iii. Charles, b. 1886.

96. James M. Usher (see 48) of Bristol, R.I., was born in 1855. He married Nellie A. Easterbrooks in 1884, and had —

Allen-T., b. 1893.

97. Thomas F. Usher (see 49) of Bristol, R.I., was born in 1837. He married Ellen V. Easterbrooks, Oct. 22, 1860, and had —

i. Aaron-F., b. 1861; d. 1893; m. Florence L. Lindsay, 1885.
ii. Charles-H., b. 1867.

98. JOHN USHER (see 52) of Bristol, R.I., was born Feb. 3, 1831. He married Eliza Mason, Nov. 30, 1854, and had —

130. i. William-H., b. April 20, 1857.
ii. Phœbe-H., b. Feb. 26, 1859; m. John H. Davol.
iii. Abby-E., b. April 30, 1861.
131. iv. John, b. Jan. 17, 1864.
v. Lena-E., b. March 29, 1866; d. Aug. 11, 1868.
vi. Alena-F., b. May 13, 1872.

99. LINTON J. USHER (see 54) of Lawrence, Kan., was born Dec. 9, 1852. He married Lucy Dedrick, Dec. 31, 1884. She died Dec. 9, 1885. Their child was —

John-Linton, b. Sept. 16, 1885.

100. DEVEREAU W. USHER (see 63) of East Hamilton, N.Y., was born Dec. 18, 1831. He married Fidelia Kinney, Jan., 1861, and had —

William-D., b. Oct., 1868.

101. ISAAC LANE USHER (see 66) of Hollis, Me., and La Crosse, Wis., was born May 12, 1825, and died Nov. 7, 1889. He married Susannah Coffin Woodman, June 13, 1851. She died Jan. 9, 1880. His children were —

120. i. Ellis-Baker, b. June 21, 1852.
ii. Herman, b. Oct. 7, 1853; d. 1854.
iii. Jane-Maria, b. Jan. 3, 1858.
iv. Leila-Woodman, b. Aug. 26, 1859.

v. Susannah, b. Jan. 14, 1863.

vi. Ellen-Bacon, b. June 14, 1866.

102. Abijah Usher (see 67) of Hollis, Me., was born Feb. 2, 1813, and died 1892. He was Selectman, 1853–1855. He married, 1st, Oct. 9, 1845, Sarah A. Bradley, daughter of David A. She was born Feb. 13, 1825, and died Aug. 6, 1854. By her he had —

i. Cyrus-F., b. Sept. 15, 1846; d. Jan. 15, 1849.

121. ii. Frederick-A., b. Jan. 17, 1849.

iii. Ella-E., b. July 2, 1851; d. Aug. 27, 1866.

iv. Edwin-F., b. May 27, 1854; d. Sept. 12, 1854.

He married, 2d, Feb. 6, 1859, Mary S. Moody, daughter of Asa and Abigail. She was born Dec. 25, 1817, and died March 9, 1869. By her he had —

122. v. Preston-M., b. Jan. 4, 1861; m. Lillian Davis.

He married, 3d, June 6, 1870, Abbie J. Rowell. She was born Dec. 22, 1828. By her he had —

vi. Howard-Stanton, b. July 8, 1871. He graduated in 1892 from University of the State of New York.

103. Ellis Baker Usher (see 67) of Hollis, Me., was born Dec. 26, 1819, and died 1878. He married, 1st, Sara Paine, and had by her —

i. Gershom.

He married, 2d, Phœbe Haley, and had by her —

ii. Ellis-B.

iii. Ellen.

iv. Mary.
v. Alvin-Cook.

104. HENRY A. USHER (see 67) of Hollis, Me., was born Sept. 9, 1826, and died April 8, 1872. He was Selectman, 1862–1864. He married Olive J. Martin, June 18, 1850, and had a son —

123. William-H., b. in Taunton, Mass., Aug. 23, 1853.

105. HELEN MARR USHER (see 73) was born March 17, 1829, and died Aug. 6, 1893. She married, 1st, April 6, 1844, James Adams of North Andover, Mass., and by him had —

i. Helen-Maria, b. April 2, 1845. She married Thomas Dickman of Augusta, Me., Jan. 24, 1866.
ii. Mary-Frank, b. July 7, 1847; d. Aug., 1848.
iii. George-Clarence, b. Aug. 17, 1850. He married Anna Elizabeth Reed, Oct. 18, 1877, and has two children, (1) Mattie-Eloise, b. Aug. 11, 1878, and (2) Reed, b. July 30, 1883. He lives in Brooklyn, N.Y., and is a journalist, being connected with the *Daily Eagle*.

James Adams died in June, 1851, and she married, 2d, Horace Holt of Milford, N.H., July 8, 1852. He died Sept. 3, 1885. By him she had —

iv. Mary-Kate, b. July 28, 1853. She married John Macmannus, July 9, 1879.
v. John-Gardner-Usher, b. Feb. 18, 1855. He married Lillian Bouton, Sept., 1877.
vi. Charles-Secombe, b. Jan. 23, 1857; d. Jan. 10, 1876.

vii. Frederick-Llewellyn, b. March 21, 1860. He married Ella Eamens, Sept. 19, 1881.

viii. Sallie-Faron, b. June 3, 1864; d. Nov. 3, 1865.

ix. Jessie-Faron, b. Nov. 15, 1866; d. Jan. 8, 1875.

x. Frankie, b. July 9, 1872; d. Oct., 1873.

106. CHARLES NELSON USHER (see 78) of Lynn was born Sept. 20, 1841. He married, Aug. 7, 1865, Martha A. Lovering of Exeter, N.H. She was born Feb. 18, 1843. His child was —

124. Eugene-Percy, b. May 11, 1866.

107. WARREN HULEN USHER (see 78) of Lynn was born Aug. 18, 1848. He married, 1st, Dec. 10, 1873, Caroline P. Johnson. She was born in 1850, and was daughter of Christopher and Antoinette. He married, 2d, Nov. 4, 1886, Addie M. Estes. She was born in 1848, and was daughter of William H. and Rebecca D.

108. JOHN GARDNER USHER (see 78) of Lynn was born Aug. 27, 1853. He married, May 12, 1880, Minnie Arey, who was daughter of Joseph and Abigail of Winterport, Me. His child was —

Ethel-Jane, b. Aug. 25, 1881.

109. JAMES FRANKLIN USHER (see 80) of Medford was born Oct. 1, 1839. He married in 1861 Harriet A. Sampson, who was daughter of Benjamin H. She was born Feb. 8, 1839, and died Aug. 21, 1886. He died Oct. 23, 1878. His child was —

125. James-Madison, b. Nov. 19, 1865.

110. Frederick Wellington Usher (see 81) of Lynn was born Oct. 5, 1847. He married, Dec. 20, 1871, Esther M. Stone, who was daughter of Charles S. Stone, whose wife was Myra Howes. His children were —

i. Leonard-Bucknam, b. Feb. 1, 1877.
ii. Charles-Frederick, b. March 24, 1881.
iii. Arthur-Lester, b. Feb. 27, 1887.

111. Fanny Elizabeth Usher (see 81) of Lynn was born Nov. 22, 1850. She married, Jan. 8, 1873, Timothy Merritt, who was son of Charles Merritt, whose wife was Mary Breed. Her children were —

i. Florence-Usher, b. Dec. 7, 1874.
ii. Blanche-Lillian, b. Jan. 27, 1880.

112. Addie Gertrude Usher (see 81) of Lynn was born Jan. 10, 1856. She married, May 26, 1880, Charles S. Fuller, who was son of Sylvester B. Fuller, whose wife was Mary Pomeroy. Her children were —

i. Lawrence-Usher, b. March 31, 1881.
ii. Harold-Sylvester, b. Sept. 23, 1889.
iii. Charles-Kenneth, b. July 14, 1891.
iv. Donald-Wellington, b. Oct. 27, 1893.

113. Edward Preston Usher (see 83) was born Nov. 19, 1851, at Lynn. He graduated from Harvard College in 1873, received the Degree of Master of Arts in 1875, and that of Bachelor of Laws in 1880. He practised law in Boston, and published, in 1886, a treatise on the "Law of Sales of Personal Property," having special reference to the law as it existed in Massachusetts.

On the occasion of the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument in Lynn, Sept. 17, 1873, he delivered an original poem. He was a member of the Lynn School Committee for several years. He projected and built the Grafton and Upton Railroad, running from North Grafton to Milford, a distance of sixteen miles. He became President of this company in 1887, and has held that position up to the present time. He was also President of the Milford and Hopedale Street Railway Company, and General Manager of the Hopedale Electric Company, — which companies were organized to exploit the use of storage batteries for traction purposes. He devised a new type of cell, by which the cars were run successfully, and secured twelve patents thereon. This led to protracted litigation, which is still pending. From 1873 to 1878, he was Deputy United States Marshal. He moved to Grafton, Mass., in 1888, where he has since resided, retaining, however, his office in Boston.

He married, June 25, 1879, Adela Louise Payson. She was born March 31, 1852, and was the daughter of Edwin Payson. Her lineage is traced as follows: from —

(1) Edward Payson, who was a freeman at Dorchester, May 13, 1640, and married, Jan. 1, 1642, Mary, daughter of Philip Eliot. She was a niece of the famous Indian Apostle, John Eliot. Edward died August, 1691, having had a son —

(2) Samuel Payson, who was born Sept. 21, 1662, and died Nov. 24, 1721. He married Mary, daughter of Rev. Samuel Phillips of Rowley. She

died April 20, 1725. Samuel lived at Dorchester, was Constable in 1699, Selectman in 1700, 1706, 1707, and 1709. He had a son —

(3) Rev. Phillips Payson, who was born in Dorchester, Feb. 29, 1704, but resided and died at Walpole. He graduated from Harvard College in 1724. He married Ann, daughter of Rev. John Swift, Dec. 5, 1733. She died 1756. He died Jan. 22, 1778, leaving a son —

(4) George Payson of Walpole, who was born May 24, 1744, and died July 6, 1788. He married, Sept. 9, 1770, Abigail Boyden, and had a son —

(5) Samuel Payson of Walpole, who was born July 6, 1771. He married Nancy Lindley, who was born March 8, 1773, and died March 18, 1851, and had a son —

(6) Samuel Payson of Walpole, who, in 1817, moved to Holliston. He was born March 12, 1793, and died Dec. 24, 1860. He married, Nov. 27, 1817, Adela Pond, who died Feb. 17, 1823, and had a son —

(7) Edwin Payson, who was born Aug. 31, 1818, and died Jan. 22, 1867. He married, May 7, 1851, Susan Soule, who was born Nov. 28, 1829, and died May 1, 1869. She was daughter of Asa Soule, whose wife was Miriam Whiting. Edwin had a daughter —

(8) Adela Louise Payson, who was born March 31, 1852. She graduated from the Chelsea High School in 1870, and then went to Europe to complete her education. She was in school at Geneva during 1872, and in Hanover during 1873. Return-

ing home she became teacher of French and German from September, 1874, to June, 1875, in Temple Grove Seminary in Saratoga, N.Y., and then in Abbott Academy at Andover, Mass., from September, 1875, to June, 1878.

The children of Edward P. Usher were —

i. Roland-Greene, b. May 3, 1880.
ii. Abbott-Payson, b. Jan. 13, 1883.
iii. Edward-Preston, b. Jan. 3, 1890.
iv. Albert-Morse, b. Sept. 20, 1893.

114. Caroline Mudge Usher (see 83) was born in Lynn, March 28, 1855. She graduated from the Lynn High School in 1872, and then attended Bradford Academy for the three succeeding years. She travelled in Europe for one year. She married, April 10, 1883, Rev. Samuel Allen Harlow. He was born April 6, 1857, at Kingston, N.Y. He was son of Samuel Ralph Harlow, who was born in Kingston, N.Y., Nov. 1, 1833, and married, Dec. 22, 1855, Mary Helen, daughter of Dr. Samuel Bowen. He was grandson of Rev. Samuel Harlow, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, who was born in 1803 at Hamptonburgh, Orange County, N.Y., and died at Shokan, N.Y., in 1859, having married Jane Elting, a descendant of one of the Dutch Huguenots who settled in New Paltz, Ulster County, N.Y. She was born in 1802, and died in August, 1873. S. R. Harlow was United States Marshal for the Eastern District of New York for twelve years. Rev. S. A. Harlow was graduated from Princeton College in 1879, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1882. He

was ordained Oct. 15, 1882, and was settled in Philadelphia from April, 1883, until May, 1885, as pastor of West Hope Presbyterian Church. He was pastor of Pilgrim Chapel, Brooklyn, N.Y., from October, 1885, until May, 1888, and then of the Whitefield Church at Newburyport, Mass., from July, 1888, until May, 1892, and then of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Trenton, N.J., from May, 1892, until June, 1894, and then of the Salem Street Church in Worcester, Mass., from Oct. 1, 1894. Their children were —

I. Samuel-Ralph, b. July 20, 1885.
II. Anna, b. Feb. 12, 1887.
III. Robert-Elsing, b. Oct. 21, 1889.

115. NATHANIEL R. USHER (see 84) was born April 7, 1855. He is in the United States Navy. He became Cadet Midshipman, Sept. 22, 1871, graduated June 1, 1875; became Ensign, July 18, 1876, and afterwards Lieutenant. He is now in command of the new torpedo boat "Ericsson." He married, July 29, 1891, Anne Usher. She was the daughter of Luke and Hannah Usher of Potsdam, N.Y., her father being of the second generation in this country of that branch of the Usher family which came from Dublin, Ireland.

116. MARSHALL USHER (see 91) was born Dec. 3, 1835; died July 4, 1858; married Draxy Goodwin, Oct. 10, 1854, and had —

Louisa-A., b. Aug. 15, 1856 (see 121).

117. AMELIA A. USHER (see 91) was born Aug. 13, 1845. She married James E. Crawford in 1870, and had —

i. Ella-Louise.
ii. Carrie-May.
iii. Frederick-Marshall; d. Jan., 1895.

118. Lescomb R. Usher (see 62) of Stoughton, Wis., was born July 13, 1831. He married, 1st, Martha Chamberlin, Nov. 5, 1851, and had —

i. Ozro-Mott, b. Sept. 16, 1853; d. Aug. 16, 1856.

His wife died April 19, 1858, and he married, 2d, Mary L. Fuller, June 3, 1859, by whom he had —

126. ii. Merville-D., b. July 24, 1863.
iii. Ella-T., b. Sept. 26, 1865; m. W. H. Anderson, Dec. 26, 1888.
iv. Newell-R., b. Jan. 22, 1867.
v. Emma-A., b. Nov. 20, 1873.
vi. Ray-D., b. March 20, 1880.

His wife, Mary, died Aug. 3, 1884, and he married, 3d, Esther A. DeWolf, Sept. 23, 1886.

119. Frederick Rosaloo Usher (see 62) of Stoughton, Wis., was born Sept. 30, 1841. He married Carrie Amelia Roberts, Sept. 26, 1841, and had —

127. i. Frederick-Merton, b. Dec. 16, 1862.
ii. Frank-B., b. Feb. 1, 1864.
128. iii. Charles-Roberts, b. March 12, 1866.
iv. George, b. June 27, 1868; d. July 3, 1868.
129. v. Duane-D., b. Sept. 26, 1870.
vi. Annie-Sophia, b. May 4, 1873.
vii. Elbert-Ernest, b. April 10, 1878.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

120. ELLIS BAKER USHER (see 101) of La Crosse, Wis., was born June 21, 1852. He was Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee for three years, ending with the campaign of 1888. He has always been active and prominent in politics. He is editor and proprietor of the *La Crosse Morning Chronicle.* He married, Nov. 27, 1888, Anna Myers Bliss, and had —

Dorothy-Bliss, b. March 16, 1892.

121. FREDERICK A. USHER (see 102) of Portland, Me., was born Jan. 17, 1849. He married, 1st, Feb. 27, 1871, Albertina J. Charles of Fryeburg, Me., and had —

I. Virgil-M., b. May 13, 1874.

He married, 2d, Nov. 29, 1883, Louise A. Usher, daughter of Marshall Usher (see 116), and had —

II. J.-Philbrick, b. June 10, 1889.

122. PRESTON M. USHER (see 102) of Hollis, Me., was born Jan. 4, 1861. He married Lillian A. Davis, April 8, 1891, and had —

I. Amy-Boothby, b. Jan. 10, 1893.

II. Alta-Madora, b. Nov. 29, 1894.

123. WILLIAM H. USHER (see 104) of Gorham and Portland, Me., was born Aug. 23, 1853. He married Ella J. Watson, May 23, 1877. She was daughter of Nathaniel and Mary A., and was born in Saco, Aug. 21, 1854. Children were —

I. Henry-W., b. Dec. 9, 1879.

II. Ethel-W., b. July 31, 1881.

124. EUGENE PERCY USHER (see 106) of Lynn was born May 11, 1866. He married, April 22,

1885, Augusta E. Dow. She was born in 1869, and was the daughter of George E. and Hannah E. Dow. His children were —

I. Percy-Edwin, b. Nov. 10, 1885.
II. Charles-LeRoy, b. Feb. 13, 1890.

125. James Madison Usher (see 109) of Medford was born Nov. 19, 1865. He married, Oct. 4, 1883, Elizabeth Abbott Eustis. She was born March 31, 1861, and was daughter of Henry W. Eustis, who married Martha Whittemore. His children were —

I. Roland-Eustis, b. Oct. 24, 1886.
II. Joseph-Madison, b. July 14, 1889.
III. James-Franklin, b. Oct. 2, 1890.
IV. Dorothy-Moore, b. Aug. 19, 1893.

126. Merville D. Usher (see 118) of Stoughton, Wis., was born July 24, 1863. He married Jennie Peckham, Jan. 1, 1886, and had —

I. Percy-G., b. July 9, 1887.
II. Barnard-M., b. Nov. 16, 1892.

127. Frederick Merton Usher (see 119) of Stoughton, Wis., was born Dec. 16, 1862. He married Lavona Johnson, April 15, 1891, and had —

Ralph-Johnson, b. June 6, 1893.

128. Charles Roberts Usher (see 119) of Stoughton, Wis., was born March 12, 1866. He married Elsie Conner, Oct. 9, 1889.

129. Duane D. Usher (see 119) of Stoughton, Wis., was born Sept. 26, 1870, and married Cora Douglas, June 5, 1894.

130. William H. Usher (see 98) of Bristol, R.I., was born April 20, 1857, and died April 5,

1894. He married Minnie M. Rockwood, October, 1885, and had —

i. William-Raymond, b. Sept. 17, 1890.
ii. Mildred-A., b. Dec. 13, 1892.

131. JOHN USHER (see 98) of Bristol, R.I., was born Jan. 17, 1864. He married Gertrude B. Franklin, June 25, 1889, and had —

i. Willard-F., b. April 19, 1890.
ii. Richard-Harold, b. March 23, 1891.
iii. John-H., b. Nov. 13, 1892.
iv. Eldena, b. Oct. 19, 1894.

WILL OF ROBERT USHER.*

1669.

[From the FAIRFIELD PROBATE RECORDS, vol. 1665–75, page 53.]

The 21 Septem^e 69 in Standford
The will of Robert Usher concerning the disposal of his worldly estate declared by word of mouth Unto us whose names are underwritten as followeth:

1 that his wife should have one third of his estate.

2ly that the Residue of his estate be devided unto his two Children, viz: Robert and Elizabeth, his son Robart to have a dubble part to Elizabeth. Alsoe he declared his will to be that his wife should have the use of the house and Lands during her Life time and that his sonn Robert should have the right and propriety and possessed of the said house, housing and Lands after the death of his wife —

3ly that he gave five pounds unto Deborah Rose: —

4ly that he gave Twenty shillings unto Richard Cosens —

5ly that sum small debts (he willed with discreation) to be passed over not allowed in his estate, And that the bill of Richard Scofeild be cancelled and given in to them and as reason may require with more to be added for her helpfulnes unto him —

6ly he declared his mind and desire that his brother (M^r Hesekia Usher of boston) should have his two children if he send for them and his wife can consent to part with them earnestly desiring that his brother might bee Informed of his mind therin.

Witnes our hands —

As touching the p^emises and the person concerned, viz., Robert Usher deceased

John Bishop
John Holly

* This is what, in legal phrase, is called a nuncupative will, of which it is an interesting specimen.

we conceive that he had the due use of
his understanding when he declared this to be his will

John Holly

The above written will attested y me } John Holly, Com[e] upon oath.

An Inventory of the estate of Robert Usher Deceased taken and apprized by Lieut. Ffrancis Bell and John Holly Octob[e] 26: & 27: Anno 1669 —

	£ s d
housing & Lands	120–00–00
52 lb. pewter 5[lb] 4[s] One Copper kettell 5[lb]	10–04–00
bedsteed bedding & furniture in New room	14–09–00
4 Cushing Cases 12[s] 2 yds silk 12[s]	01–04–00
2 Tinpans 2–6[d] — 1 peece Tape 20[d]	00–04–02
1 ell of fine Cambrick 12[s] 1 peece filleting 1[s]	00–17–00
1 peece Tape 18[d] — 1 peece cotten ribbon 5[s]	00–06–06
White Tape 2[s] 6[d] — 9 alcomy spoons 3[s] 9[d]	00–06–03
a remnant of black say 4[s] & band strings	00–14–00
fine white thred 5[s] — 2 knives 2[s]	00–07–00
3 pair gloves 4[s] 6[d] hooks & eyes 3[s]	00–07–06
Sugar 10[s] a castor hat 2[lb]	02–10–00
Silk & collored thred 7[s] 6[d] — 3½ yds	01–01–06
paire fine sheets 1[lb] 15[s] more 9 sheets 2[lb] 11[s] 8[d]	04–06–08
a peece of g[y] ribb 12[s] a trunk 15[s]	01–07–00
8 Napkins 1[lb] fishhooks 1[s] — 10 napkins 12[s]	01–13–00
Table Clothes 12[s] 10 pillow beers 2[lb]	02–12–00
a white lin: wastcoat 4[s] 5 yds home made cloath 1[lb]	01–04–00
6 yds blew lin: 10[s] 6 taps & fassets 6[d]	00–10–06
powder & shot 1[lb] 5[s] a looking glass 5[s]	01–10–00
a y. sissors 6[d] glass bottels 13[s]	00–13–06
Stone bottles 3[s] 27 lb. lead 9[s]	00–12–00
a belt 4[s] books 2[lb] an Inkhorn 8[d]	02–04–08
Cotton yarn 8[s] Wool cards & Cotton cards 8[s]	00–16–00
a scarlet mantell 2[lb] a peece of red searge 24[s] 6[d]	03–04–06
2 yds fine qr. say 18[s] 2 cheasts 3 boxes 1[lb]	01–18–00
a flasket 3[s] 3 wheels 10[s] a table 6[s]	00–19–00
5 panes of glass 13[s] 6[d] paper 4[s] 6[d]	00–18–00
1 gr. rugg 2 smal pillowes 2 blankets a bag of fethers a remnant of sacking togather	04–10–00

4 pound cotten wool 4^{s} a spit 2^{s} a brand R 2^{s}	00–08–00
2 Sheres 2 Cutters 1 bolt togather	01–00–00
old Iron Trumpery 3^{s} 1 y. bullet molds 1^{s}	00–04–00
a small brad 1^{s} 3 Iron widges 7^{s}	00–08–00
2 brod axes & 1 narrow axe	00–08–00
Carpenters Tools 16^{s} 6^{d} a rest 1^{s}	00–17–06
14 yds kersie 6^{lb} 10 yds oussels 4^{lb}	10–00–00
13 yds bed ticking	02–18–06
paper 10^{s} Small line 3^{s} nayles 2^{lb} 10^{s}	03–03–00
11 yds locrum 1^{lb} 2^{s} 10 yds cotten 2^{lb}	03–02–00
Sheeps wool 5^{s} a pr. Sheeres 6^{s}	00–11–00
3 panes of glass 6^{s} a peece of Lin: cloath 6^{s}	00–12–00
3 sines 6^{s} old chest, tub box & troughs 7^{s}	00–13–00
3 ban y bedding in y^{e} outer chamber 5^{lb}	05–06–00
70 bush: Ind: Corn 7^{lb} 2 troughs old riddles 5^{s}	07–05–00
22 lb. flax 1^{lb} a basket 1^{s}	01–01–00
hops 12^{s} a pillion 10^{s} a cart rop 3^{s}	01–05–00
Comb^{d} flax 11^{s} 4^{d}	00–11–04
3 guns 2 swords 1 belt 1 pistol	05–10–00
8½ lb old pewter 12^{s}9^{d} 1 brass morter pestle sckillets 11^{s}	01–03–09
2 old brass kettles & Skimmer 15^{s} a rust sckillet 8^{s}	01–03–00
a Iron pot & sckillet 8^{s} y tin ware 18^{d}	00–09– 6
a small Cast pot 5^{s} 2 trammels 12^{s} cob Irons 10^{s}	01–07–
2 pr. Tongs 1 pot 8^{s} 1 Iron pot & hooks 1^{lb}	01–08–00
2 frying pans 6^{s} 1 y bellowes 4^{s} warming pan 4^{s}	00–14–00
an Gridiron & 2 wedges 7^{s}	00–07–00
boules Trays & dishes Spoons Trumpery	00–14–00
a box Smothing Iron & heaters	00–06–00
earthen ware 6^{s} lether bottell & driping pan 7^{s}	00–13–00
a y. stilliards 14^{s} dore & chest locks & hooks & hinges & Ie wiers 16^{s}	01–10–00
2 payles & coopers ware 5^{s} a flasket 2^{s}	00–07–00
powder horn: shot bagg & bullets	00–01–06
3 churns 4^{s} 2 chests 12^{s}	00–16–00
bed & furniture in y^{e} old bed roome	07–10–00
more bedding	05–00–00
7½ yds Penestone	01–17–06
2 bags & horse halter 5^{s}	00–05–00
1 sute & cloake & 2 tropers coats	10–00–00

2 great coats 4^{lb} Serge 1^{lb} 15^{s} 1 cloake 1^{lb} 10^{s}	07–05–00
Stockings 8^{s} 40 duz. buttens 16^{s} 8^{d}	01–04–00
Primmers & horn books 5^{s} a bar. salt 1^{lb}	01–05–00
a hat 5^{s} a half bushell & a bole 5^{s}	00–10–00
2 Sieths 5^{s} Iron trumpery 8^{s}	00–13–00
Wooden things in the buttery	00–12–00
13 lb. Steele 19^{s} 6^{d} a coppy booke 2^{s}	01–01–06
5 lb. Spanish Iron	09–06–08
a hemp combs 7^{s} 25 yds. home made cloath 5^{lb} 12^{s} 6^{d}	05–19–06
3 hones 6^{s} 2 pitchforks & betel wings 5^{s}	00–11–00
fethers 1 lb. horse fitters 2 spindles 4 s	01–04–00
pompions 10^{s} a shovell 2^{s}	00–12–00
a cart & wheles wth the Iron about it	03–00–00
2 rhayns 2 yokes & Irons	01–10–00
2 plowes with sum Irons	00–14–00
an old Sadle	00–06–08
30 bush peese 5^{lb} 5^{s} 30 buss. wheat 6^{lb} 15^{s}	12–00–00
hay 5^{lb} Tobacoe 1^{lb}	06–00–00
1 horss 4^{lb} 2 mares 6^{lb} 1 : 2 past 2^{lb}	12–00–00
1 two year 2^{lb} 1 yearling 30^{s}	04–05–00
4 Oxen 24^{lb} 4 Cowes 15^{lb}	39–00–00
3 yearlings past 6^{lb} 2 Calves 2^{lb}	08–00–00
12 Swine 9^{lb}	09–00–00
Undressed flax	01–00–00
Peuter flagon 4^{s}	00–04–00
29 ½ yds. of home made cotten cloath of linning, 4½^{lb}	08–00–00
Silver 19^{s}	00–19–00
coopers ware 10^{s} 1 kettle 5^{s}	00–15–00
due to the estate in debts	22–12–08
due from of Midleborough by bill six hundred wayt of Tobaccoe — wherof ther is Indorsed on the bill 317^{lb} more debt to be payd out of y^{e} estate	25–00–1¼

More debts remayning to Jeremy of his portion given in upon oath by the widdow Usher in Standford Octob^{r} 31 (1670) before

Rich : Lowe
1 Novemb^{r} 1670: John Holly

WILL OF HEZEKIAH USHER, Sr.

1676.

In the name of God amen the eleventh day of may in the yeare of o^{r} Lord One thousand Six hundred seaventy and Six I Hezekiah Usher sen^{r}: of Boston in New England merch^{tt} being sicke and weake of body but of sound & perfect memory praised be Almighty God for the same Knowing the uncertainty of this present life and being desirous to settle that outward estate the Lord hath lent me I doe make this my last will and Testament in manner and forme following (that is to say) ffirst and principally I comend my Soule into the handes of Almighty God my creator hopeing to receive full pardon and remission of all my sins and eternall salvation through the alone merits of Jesus Christ my redeemer, And my body to the earth to be buried in such decent manner as to my Execut^{rs} hereafter named shall be thought meet and convenient, and as touching such worldly estate as the Lord hath lent me my will and meaning is the same shall be employed and bestowed as hereafter in and by this my will is exprest Impr: I doe hereby revoake renounce and make void all wills by me formerly made and declare and appoint this my last will and Testam^{t}. Item I will that all the debts that I Justly owe unto any person or persons whatsoever be well and truly paid or ordained to be paid in convenient time after my decease by my Execut^{rs} hereafter named. Item I give unto the the third Church of Christ in Boston one peece of plate comonly called by the name of the Church cup. Item I give & bequeath unto my deare and wellbeloved wife Mary Usher all her owne moveables and other estate that she brought with her. Alsoe I give her the Sume of ffive hundred pounds to be paid unto her in mony and goods. And alsoe one quarter part of all my proper household goods and Plate. Item I give and bequeath unto my

loving son Hezekiah Usher the Sume of One thousand pounds besides that One thousand pounds that I have already given him. Also I give him my now dwelling house with all the Rights priviledges & appurtenances thereunto belonging and my part of the cellar under the towne house and my inward warehouse next the Dock with the priviledge of the passage thereunto & appurtenances thereunto belonging and alsoe one quarter part of all my owne proper household goods & plate. Item I give and bequeath unto my Loving Son John Usher the dwelling house in which he now lives with all Rights priviledges and appurtenances thereunto belonging besides what I have formerly given him he paying unto my daughter Sarah Tyng the Sume of five pounds in mony p annum during the tearme of her naturall life, Alsoe I hereby give him my outmost warehouse neare the Docke with the priviledges thereunto belonging and alsoe one quarter part of all my owne proper household goods and plate. Item I give and bequeath unto my loving daughter Sarah Tyng the Sume of ffoure hundred pounds besides the six hundred pounds I formerly gave her for a portion which foure hundred pounds shall be discounted out of the Summs I have paid for her husband Johnathan Tyng alsoe I doe hereby give her four hundred pounds more for her to dispose of as she shall think meet Alsoe I doe hereby give unto my said Daughter Tyng and to her two children namely John and Mary One quarter parte of all my owne proper household goods and Plate Item I give and bequeath unto my Grandchilde John Tyng the sume of Three hundred pounds. Item I give and bequeath unto my Grandchild Mary Tyng the sume of two hundred pounds both which said last Legacyes shall be paid unto the said John and Mary by my Execut^{rs} hereafter named when they respectively shall attaine the age of Twenty yeares or day of marriage which of them shall first happen or come. And further my will is that in case either of the said children dye before they attaine the age aforementioned then the survivor of them shall have and enjoy the Legacy bequeathed as aforesaid to the deceased party Item I give and bequeath unto my Grandchildren Hezekiah Browne and Elizabeth Browne all their moveables that were their mothers to be equally divided betweene them. Alsoe I give unto the

said Hezekiah Browne the sume of foure hundred pounds as his portion which sume I hereby order and appoint to lye and remaine in my son John Ushers hands untill the said Hezekiah come of age, he allowing the said Hezekiah five pounds p Cent p annum as interest for the same during all the said tearme Alsoe I give unto the said Elizabeth Browne the sume of five hundred pounds which I doe hereby order to lye in my wifes hands as her Guardian untill she attaine the Age of Eighteene yeares or day of marriage for my said wife to improve for her education and maintenance and if either of the said children dye before they come of age, then the survivor of them shall have the Legacy hereby bequeathed to the deceased party. Item I give and bequeath unto my wifes Daughter namely Hannah Butler the summe of One hundred pounds and to Mary Butler the sume of Two hundred pounds to be paid unto them respectively as they shall attaine the Age of nineteene yeares or day of marriage which of them shall first happen or come. Alsoe I give unto my wifes sons Peter Butler and Samuel Butler fifty pounds apeece to be paid unto them when they shall attaine the Age of twenty One yeares. Item I give unto my brother Samuel Usher the sume of One hundred pounds to be paid in England into the handes of ffeofees. in trust (for his use) approved by my Execut^rs and Overseers and my will is that he come not to New England Item I give unto Robert Usher the sume of ffifty pounds and to his Sist^r Elizabeth Usher fifty pounds to be paid unto them as they shall come to age or the day of marriage which of them shall first happen and come. Alsoe I give unto them all the debts that their ffather owed unto me which is about One hundred and fifty pounds. Item I give unto my son in law Samuel Shrimpton and his wife the sume of ffifty pounds to buy them mourning. Item I give unto Elizabeth now wife of my son John Usher the sume of One hundred pounds and to his daughter Elizabeth Usher one hundred pounds. Item I give and bequeath unto my sister Elizabeth Harwood * the sume of

* She married John Harwood, who became a freeman in Boston, May 2, 1649, and by him she had three children; viz.,—

I. Elizabeth, b. March 17, 1651.
II. Hezekiah, b. April 17, 1653.
III. Hannah, b. March 6, 1655.

He returned to England in 1657.

One hundred pounds. Item I give unto my brother John Harwood the sume of ffifty pounds. Item I give unto Elizabeth Sedgewick the sume of ffifty pounds Item I give unto the rest of my brother Harwoods children twenty pounds apeece. Item I give unto Hannah Scotton the sume of ffifty pounds. Item I give unto Rachel wife of Thomas Harwood the sume of forty pounds provided her husband pay me what he stands indebted unto me by bond (in case not) then I only give her twenty pounds. Item I give unto each of sd. Rachel Harwoods children apeece of serge. Item I give unto my mother Mrs. Sarah Syms all that part of my father Syms' his estate that may or might become due unto me by vertue of my said fathers will to be at her sole dispose. Alsoe I give her the sume of ten pounds out of what he owes me. Item I give unto my Brother Mr. Zackery Syms the sume of ten pounds. Item I give unto Brother Savage * and his wife fifty shillings apeece. Item I give unto Capt. William Davis and his wife fifty shillings apeece. Item I give unto each of said Capt. Davis his children five pounds apeece. Item I give unto my son Hezekiah Usher the sume of One hundred pounds more in case (viz.) as I have declared to two of my overseers by word of mouth. Item I give unto my brother Brock and his wife † fifty shillings apeece. Item I give unto my sister, Brocks foure children namely — Samuel Hough, Elizabeth Hough Sarah Walker and Mary Smith the sume of five pounds apeece. Item I give unto my Brother Mr. William Syms the sume of fifty shillings Item I give unto Timothy Syms and his wife fifty shillings apeece. Item I give unto Timothy Proute junr: ‡ & his wife fifty shillings apeece. Item I give unto Brother Willis § and his wife fifty shillings apeece. Item I give unto Harvard Collidge at Cambridge the sume fifty pounds. Item I give to the poor in Boston the sume of thirty

* This refers to Thomas Savage, who married, Sept. 15, 1652, Mary, a daughter of Rev. Zechariah Symmes, and had by her eleven children. She was sister of Hezekiah Usher's second wife.

† She was Sarah, the eldest daughter of Rev. Zechariah Symmes. She married, in 1650, Rev. Samuel Hough, who died March 30, 1662, at the house of Hezekiah Usher. She then married, Nov. 13, 1662, Rev. John Brock.

‡ Timothy Proute married, Dec. 13, 1662, Deborah, a daughter of Rev. Zechariah Symmes.

§ This refers to Edward Wyllys, who married, June 15, 1668, Ruth, a daughter of Rev. Zechariah Symmes.

pounds to be disposed of as the Selectmen of the said towne shall see meet. Item I give to the poor of the third church in Boston so much as will make up the peece of Plate aforementioned the vallue of ffifty pounds. Item I give unto Mr. Thomas Thatcher Pastor of the said church ten pounds. Item I give unto Mr. Peter Thatcher the sume of five pounds. Item I give unto the Church of Cambridge the sume of Twenty pounds and to the poore of the said Church the sume of ten pounds. Item I give unto my brother Thomas Rolph and his wife and children the sume of ffifty pounds to be paid in goods. Item I give unto my Brother Robert Rolph of Twitts and his wife the sume of ffifty pounds to be disposed of to their children as they need or as ye see cause. Item I give unto my Brother Robert Alfery of mayfield the sume of ffifty pounds. Item I give unto Moses Payne senr of boston the sume of Twenty five pounds Item I give unto Maudit Ings five pounds. Item I give to Rebecca Myrick my maide servant the sume of five pounds. Item I give my negroe woman unto my said deare wife to be at her dispose. Item my will is that the perticular Leyacyes aforementioned (that are under the sume of fifty pounds and no time Limited for the payment of them) shall be paid within one yeare next after my decease. And the remainder of the Legacyes by me herein bequeathed and no time Limited for payment as aforesaid shall be paid with convenient as they can. Item I doe hereby nominate constitute and appoint my said wife Mary Usher and my sons Hezekiah Usher and John Usher the Joint Executrs of this my last will and Testamt. Item I doe hereby nominate Constitute and appoint my loving freinds and Brethern Capt. William Davis, Capt. Thomas Lake Capt. John Hull of Boston Merchants and my Brother John Harwood of London Merchant the Overseers of this my last will desiring them to assist and advise my Executors in the due performance of this my last will and Testament Item I give unto my said Overseers the sume of Twenty five pounds apeece as a Testimony of my love Item my will is that if my sons Hezekiah Usher and John Usher shall contend with each other and not rest satisfied with the Dividends of my estate that I have hereby laid out for them, it shall be in the power of my Overseers or the Major part of

them to heare and determine any Question or difference that shall arise betweene them relating to the division of my estate, and he that abides not by the said determination of my said Overseers shall loose One hundred pounds out of the portion hereby set out to him which sume is to be given to the poore of Boston and distributed amongst them according to the discretion of the Selectmen of the said towne. Item my will is that if any difference or Question arise about or relating to this my last will or the estate herein mentioned to be by me disposed the same shall be decided and fully determined by my Overseers or the Major part of them that shall be resident in New England to heare the same. Lastly my will is that the remainder of my Estate be improved in trade in the way that it now is for the tearme of five yeares next after my decease and at the Expiration of the said tearme (all my debts Legacyes and charges being paid and secured to be paid) I doe hereby give one moity thereof to my son Hezekiah Usher and the other moity thereof to my said deare wife and to my son John Usher to be equally divided betweene them In witnesse whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seale the day and yeare first abovewritten

Hezekiah Usher senr: & his seale

Signed Sealed and what is contained in these foure pages was published by the within named Hezekiah Usher as his last will and Testament in the presence of us

Samuell Brakenbury
John Hayward scr.

Doctor Samuell Brakenbury and John Hayward the witnesses to this Instrument appearing before Major John Pynchon and Major Thomas Clarke Esq. Assistants this 19th of May 1676 made Oath that they being present subscribed hereunto their names and saw and heard the late Mr. Hezekiah Usher signe seale and publish the same as his last will and Testament and that when he so did he was of a sound disposing minde to the best of their knowledge and deserning this thus done and deposed as Attests

ffree grace Bendall Recorder

Recorded and Compared 11te Augst 1676 by me

John Davenport Recorder.

WILL OF HEZEKIAH USHER, JR.

1689.

[This will is very curious and interesting. It discloses the unhappy relations that existed with his wife. She was a brilliant and fashionable woman, much given to extravagance, and evidently married Hezekiah because of his father's wealth. He accused her of gross extravagance and worldliness. She retorted that he was not sound on doctrinal points, which was probably true. She was a great favorite with the clergy and with all society people. After her husband's death she returned to Boston, and was a conspicuous figure socially from 1698 to 1723, when she died. Her name appears in all the diaries of the period as being present everywhere. There is hardly a woman of her day in Boston to whom there are more references than to her.]

"Know All Men by these Presents, That I, Hezekiah Usher, sometime of Boston in New England, considering the mortality and frailty of all Mankind in this world (and now in special by reason of y^e^ Heathen Enemy) Do see cause to revoke my Will that was owned before Joshua Moody and John Russell &c. the 7th of July 1687, and declare this to be my last Will and Testament.

First, I do acknowledge my selfe a great Sinner, for which God in his righteous Judgment hath in many ways afflicted me, (as thinking to give my selfe some diversion, I have followed some pleasures that hath not been so helpful, but hath been more hurtful.) And do find and believe a honest calling to be brought up in, & diligent in it, is the best to be attended, and to prevent many Sins, especially Idleness, which together with pride, may prove ruinous to this poor Country, and though my sins are many (and to some sins I have given entertainment, which have for some time even stopped the mouth of Prayer

& Kindred Communion with God, — and caused him to withdraw; for as our falling into sin is gradual, and so our departing from God generally is, if God leave us We shall be given up to Hypocricy and Impenitency, unless there is a new Conversion and we return to God and God return to us,) I yet hope through the Grace of God bestowed on me, there is a Repentance, and hope of Remission through the Suffering of my Lord & Saviour (as I hope) and Mediator, Jesus Christ, & of my acceptance into God's Favor, and hopes of his mercy forever extended to me. By writing of these few Lines it's that every one should consider seriously within himselfe. Do not I live in some known sin? pride, pleasure, Covetuousness, overreaching, that are hardly to be discerned & more difficult to be rooted out. And it may be, this may be as an Arrow at adventure, that may enter into the joint of the Harness, or else no Likelyhood of any good to be done, and yet, however good words in Prayers, yet if the Soul is conscious to itselfe that some beloved sin of pleasure or profit is too much indulged in, the Soule may prove an Achan to him or them that conceale it. For it's hypocricy to pray to God to repent of sin and have general acknowledgements, and yet to retain their beloved sin or sins, and will not part with them; and therefore this to be a Warning to leave off our sins though pleasant or profitable, as at the end it will be more bitter than sweet; whereas the labour for good, the Labour passes & the Good remains: and on the other hand he that hath much pleasure in his sin, the pleasure, that is gone, but the guilt and evil thereof remains. And as David saith: "Man at his best estate is vanity," and Solomon, that "Vanity of vanitys," and, "all is vanity and vexation of spirit."

And when it shall please God to bring my Change on me as for my body, I desire it may be decently buried, and not much money be spent on my Funeral, for I have seen some that have been so expensive at their Funerals, that the living have suffered for the burying of the deceased. And as to the dispose of my outward Estate. In the first place, I desire that all my due debts should be paid as soon as possibly may be, And unto my dear wife, whom I may count very dear by her Love to what I had but not a real Love to me, which should accounted it

more worth than any other outward Enjoyment; and for her covetousness & overreaching & cunning Impression that has almost ruinated me by a gentle behavior, having only words but as sharp swords to me, whose Cunning is like those to be as an Angel of Light to others but wanting Love and Charity for me, and like Sir Edm° to oppress the people and is hand not to be seen in it and done by his Council. And therefore I do cut her off from the benefit of all my Estate, & do not bestow anything upon her but what the law doth allow. Because I look upon her as deceivable in going over for England, getting & grasping all her Estate to be in her hand, and of mine whatever was done for her by me to be ungratefull; and her staying away to be an implicit Divorce, and gives it into the hands of women to usurp the power out of the hands of their Husband's rather than in a way of humility to seek their Husband's good. If they can live comfortably abroad without them they regard not the troubles or Temptations of their Husband's at home, & so become seperate; which is far worse than the Doctrine of Devils which forbid to marry. But as to the Daughter Bridget if her mother had not been so undermining & overreaching for her I should have been willing to have done what I could for her. And do give her the Tumbler with the Arms of a spread Eagle with two heads, (but I think one head for a body is enough) and the Table cloth of the best Damask & the napkins thereto. And this my Will I make to be a Warning to those women that have no Love for their Husbands, but to what they have; which one had better had a Wife that had not been worth a groat, than to have one that hath no love for him. And do desire those many papers that I have writ as to the Evil of having a Wife only in name, & to seek themselves in a way of separation from their Husbands & the duty of Wives to their Husbands &c; — that they & all my Letters sent to Madam Bridget, may be perused by some wise understanding pious person, that where anything hath been acted by myselfe that is not convenient, something may be added for a supply; but let him be one that is for men to Rule in their owne house; — that it may be a matter of benefit to some that may follow after me; for which end I do propose that he or they might have £30 or

£40 allowed him or them for the compiling of the same. As to her that is reputed my Wife if she acknowledges anything wherein she hath done amiss, I freely forgive her; I do not excuse myselfe altogether, but my Love to her & admiring of her gentele carriage &c, occasioned her & her complices to usurp that power over me whereby I have been cunningly overreached and abused several ways, & therefore propose this for warning to others.

Concerning the sum of £350 to be paid to her, I am in Bonds; and she would have had a Letter of Attorney from myselfe and against my selfe; her separating of her selfe & Estate I count as the disannulling & breaking of Marriage Covenant, — and so a Divorce.

Concerning my relations, I could wish there had been a real Love between us. But so far as I perceive, their own Interest hath been sought by them either principally or remotely; and though I may be faulty in some things yet to be so disregarded as I have been, it hath been a trouble to me.

My Brother Jonathan Ting who has been the most obliging of them, I do desire he may be my Executor, and have the advise of my uncle Wyllys.

Though my estate is encumbered yet if it please the Lord to bless New England & cause them to flourish, I believe my Estate will be something considerable; & whether it will be attributed to Melancholy or distractedness that I make such a will, I must leave it — but could wish that all things had been better managed on all accounts.

As to my brother Usher, I allow him the ten pounds due for warehouse, and the twenty-five pounds difference as part of the one quarter of the Stock that belonged to go to the Estate of my Honored Father, deceased, I bestow upon his wife and children.

As to my Brother & Sister Shrimpton, I give to them ten pounds apeice in acknowledgement of former kindnesses received.

As to my Brother Ting & Sister Ting I do give unto them one hundred pounds to be at their dispose.

Concerning the minerals, If it anything considerable should be, my will is, for the one half to be given to my Brother Ting

& the children begotten of my Sister Ting, & the rest for public charges; — only somewhat to be paid into the hands of Mr. Dyer, for the relief of himself & of some others that laid out more than is convenient in Minerals, as myselfe at present do think I have done.

To my Uncle Wyllys* to give him twenty pounds, and to my Aunt Wyllys ten pounds, & if my Estate will not reach to what is proposed, then to proportion it accordingly. And as to Robert Usher, if he should marry and it should please God to afford him children, that then the Farm at Nonacowcos, or part of it, or some other Farme might be for him to live on, and his children to be brought up with Learning; but especially that of one of his sons, if he should have any, that may prove most docible, not having regard to elder or younger, But he that is most ingenious may be brought up to Learning; & so, what is left after my cousin Robert's decease, if any scholar, he to be brought up to enjoy it. And for the Land no wayes to be disposed in Sale, but most of the Revenue etil to bring up a schollar that, if it please, he or they may be an Instrument or Instruments to do much good in the time of their being here in this world. Or else, to be disposed on some poor man's Son that is very desirous to be a Scholar; but let him be ingenious & bashful, rather than to be too confident & bold; for that generally is not wanting to those that have large parts or think they have. You may bestow some gold rings on some Relations if you please, but as to a real Cordial Friend they are like to a Phœnix, rarely to be met with.

But if some should meet with this Will they would count it that it is not *compos mentis*. In one sense I will owne it; for I know not what to do for I have so many Relations, that if I should go to them for relief, (as the old Proverb is), I should be well fitted.

But to my dear Relations & Friends that have any well wishes for what I have rather than for myself, I wish wherein they have done well, they may have the good and the comfort thereof; & wherein they have done amiss, that they may truly

* This refers to Edward Wyllys, who married, June 15, 1668, Ruth, the daughter of Rev. Zechariah Symmes, being a sister of Elizabeth Symmes, who married, Nov. 2, 1652, Hezekiah Usher, Senior.

repent & return to the Lord, that he may bestow his Grace & mercy upon them. Some may take delight in their children when they go to Lectures to hear Sermons, though I believe to many that much good it hath done them; but on the other hand, have a care that thay do not go thither more for pleasure than profit, which edifies not, and that children be imployed in some Imployment & Calling and so to betake themselves to it; for hearing of Sermons, and attending Prayer, Private Meetings, or being brought up a Schollar, or one that hath a general knowledge, will not maintain without some Imploy or calling; and it's to be feared that some that are ready to go to all Meetings, yet if they neglect their particular Duty & Calling at home, it may not issue in good to their Family.

But all things ought to be done orderly with wisdom and prudence to Edification; not to have men's abilities and persons in Admiration so as to neglect those that duty does oblige to honor. And it's generally reported that men of parts have not that Love to the Ministry as they should, but to make use of it so far as it may be helpful to them. And others that are in the Ministry do adhere to particular partys & do seek the favor and Company of those that are most beneficial and delightful, especially the affectionate good Madams, thinking the best not good enough for them, — with something of a neglect of those that formerly have been obliging; & others that should be visited for Godliness sake, which rarely is to be found, together with neglect of Studies, & not with that gravity & meekness as ought to be. The which those that are not guilty, it hath no reflection on them, But those that are, let them reflect within themselves. I wish there may be a narrow Search & what is amiss may be amended. For to be truly religious, free from Covetousness & vain glory, & to be pious, meek, & humble, it is very rare to find any.

To my Wife, if she comes over to New England before she heareth of my decease, with an intention in Love to live with me, then I bestow on her Three hundred pounds; the which is to be paid out of plate, Household Stuff, or the best can be made out of my estate. To Mrs. Lake, I give to her twenty pounds, To her Daughter Cotton ten pounds. To her son at Mr. Shrimpton' five pounds. To old Mrs. Poole five pounds,

whom I looke to be a friend to me & my wife; for the rest generally are partial, leaning to Madame's side, which I fear by their Counsel & affection each to other, have caused her to err from the Rule, whatever high Conceits they may have for their own wisdom & knowledge.

It may be asked why I make such a Will? The Reason, Because what I have said when alive, I believe it's forgot; But what now I write, it may be some may remember it, & I do wish it may be for their good.

(To Hezekiah Browne I forgive his debt.) I hardly finding any footsteps for such a Will as this, nor neither know I where to meet with a wise, humble, & meek man, (the which I could wish there were many of them) to communicate my selfe to, unless it be one or two whose occasions will not permit; and so I expect by some they will find fault, and condem it, & me also. But I shall then after my decease, have no Eares to heare them, or to be troubled at what they may say. But on the other hand, it may be an occasion to some that may follow, not to flatter when they are getting out of the world, but to leave some sayings and prescriptions that may be of benefit to future ages; then I shall have attained the end of the writing of this Will, which in most things I could wish I had occasion that it should 'a' been otherwise.

I wish to Relations Friends, & all people, that they might walk more circumspectly, lovingly, holily, & humbly with God, that the Lord in mercy may return with a Blessing to their Soul, Bodys, & Estates, — and to enjoy Communion with God here, & to be made Vessels of honour fit for the Lord's use; and when they shall have ended these few days here they may be partakers with eternal communion with God forever.

Which is, as I hope, the humble request of my Lord with God for my selfe, & so declaring this to be my last Will until I see cause to change it. I fear many that pray they do it as a Task or Custom, & when that is done, they have done; & do not mind whether they have a return or not; but some when at their house do too much Feast, something is necessary to refresh.

To Goodman Warner I forgive what money is due from him for Rent, & to Mr. Wallis I give five pounds.

At Nonacowcos Farme y^e^ 17 of August Anno Dom. 1689.

Hezekiah Usher.

Sealed and declared to be my Act & Deed as to ye contents within, being declared to be my Will at Nonacowcos, in y^e^ presence of

Samuel Worner.
Samuel Worner, Jr.
The mark of Thomas X Williams
The mark of Timothy X Cooper.

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